Board of Trade Journal

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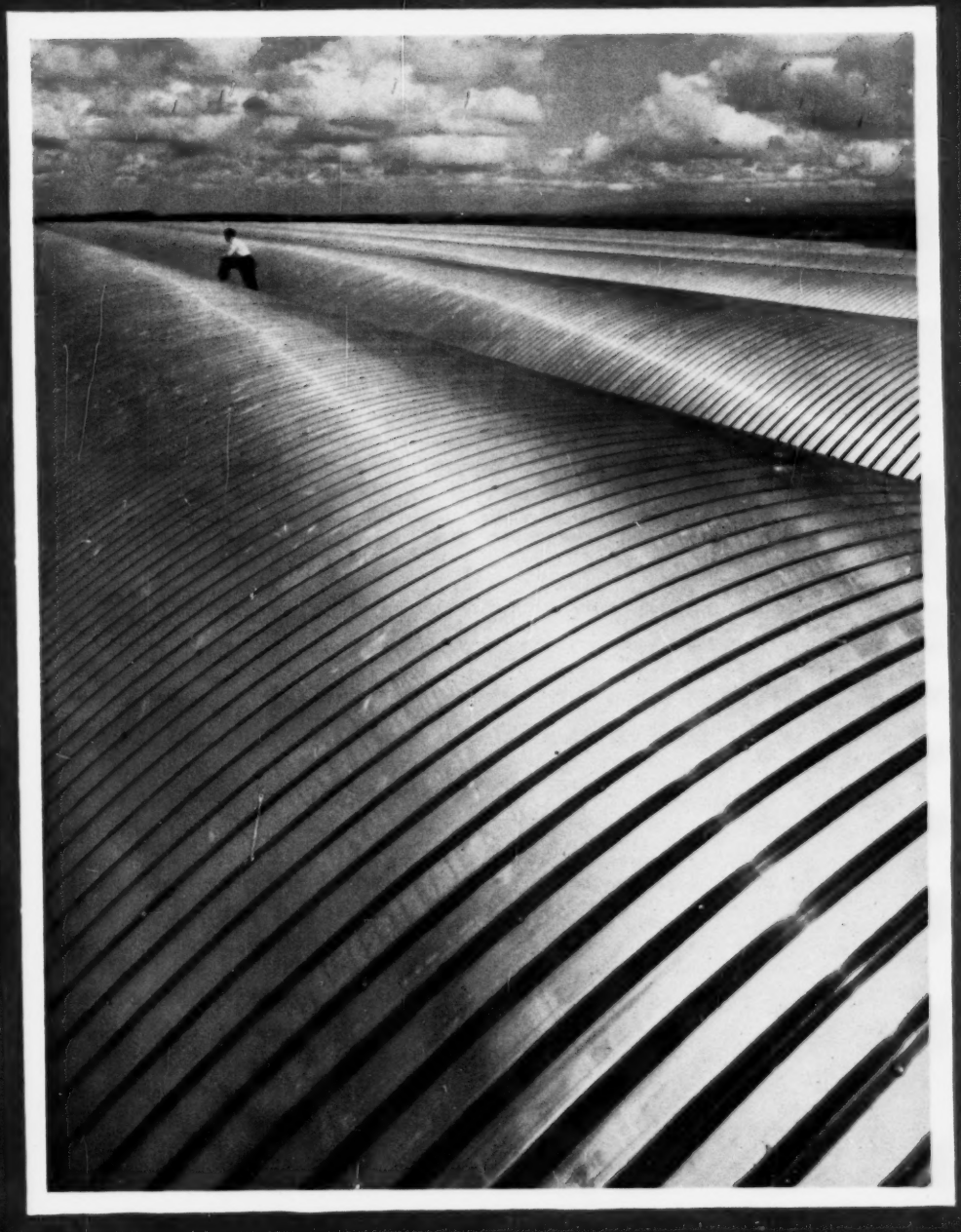

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Board of Trade Journal

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United Kingdom Trade in 1961

IN 1961 UNITED KINGDOM exports were again substantially more than in the previous year, although the increase had already occurred by the first quarter of the year, and there was no further growth in the rest of 1961. Re-exports also increased between 1960 and 1961. Imports, after having risen sharply in the first half of 1960 and reached a peak during the latter part of the year, fell equally sharply in the first half of 1961, but showed little change thereafter. In the year as a whole they were three per cent. less than in 1960. Between the two years exports increased by £128 million to £3,682 million, and re-exports by £17 million to £158 million, while imports, at £4,398 million, were £143 million down on a revised figure for 1960 of £4,541 million. The balance of trade (the difference between exports and re-exports f.o.b. and imports c.i.f.) improved by £288 million, but in 1960 the adverse balance was swollen by the high level of imports. Compared with 1959 the adverse balance was slightly larger last year.

Exports

The increase in exports between 1960 and 1961 was mainly accounted for by the continued growth in exports to Western Europe, although there were also substantial increases to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, and to Japan. Exports to the sterling area and other primary producing countries, including Latin America, were about 2 per cent. down, and exports to North America were substantially down. During the year exports to Western Europe continued to grow, and exports to North America were recovering. Exports to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe were little changed after the second quarter. Exports to the sterling area and the rest of the world were falling sharply in the first half of the year, but showed some signs of levelling out in the second half.

Exports to Western Europe were £163 million, or 16 per cent. more than in 1960. This increase followed increases of 10 and 11 per cent. in the preceding two years. It continued fairly steadily, apart from month to month fluctuations, throughout 1961, although the rate of increase in the latter part of the year was a little less than that in the previous few quarters, when it had been exceptionally high, following a slight set-back in the middle of 1960. The increase to the Common Market, especially France and Italy, was particularly marked.

Exports to the sterling area were £27 million, or 2 per cent. less than in 1960. During 1961, however, there was a substantial fall, most of it in exports to Australia, New Zealand and India.

The fall in exports to North America between 1960 and 1961 amounted to £38 million, the whole of it in exports to the United States; exports to Canada were slightly more. Exports to both countries declined sharply after the first quarter of 1960. Exports to the United States began to recover in the second quarter of 1961, and between then and the final quarter had increased by 28 per cent. Exports to Canada made a partial recovery earlier, but have shown little increase in the latter part of the year.

Total United Kingdom exports increased by £128 million between 1960 and 1961. Exports of machinery and instruments were £137 million, 14 per cent., more in 1961, following an increase of 11 per cent. in 1960. Exports of ships were £36 million more. Partly offsetting the increases in the engineering field were falls of £63 million, or 14 per cent., in road vehicles (commercial vehicles up 17 per cent., but cars down 34 per cent.) £6 million in railway vehicles and £3 million in aircraft, other than engines. Exports of metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures were little changed, textile manufactures were down 4 per cent., but there was an increase of 4 per cent. in exports of other manufactures, including chemicals and rubber manufactures.

United Kingdom Trade

Annual Totals

TABLE 1 — £ million

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1957	3,295	4,044	130
1958	3,176	3,748	141
1959	3,330	3,983	131
1960	3,555	4,541	141
1961	3,682	4,398	158

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Front Cover Photograph

This barrel-vault roof of troughed aluminium sheet made by Alcan Industries Ltd., Banbury, Oxfordshire, covers a 16 million-gallon service reservoir at Weeton, Lancs., and eliminates completely the pollution of water. The roofing is of sufficient strength to bear the heaviest snow fall and can withstand persons walking on it. Inquiries have been received by the company from a number of overseas countries including Africa, and North and South America.

Imports

Imports in 1961 were £143 million less than in 1960. Imports of industrial materials were down by £138 million, or 7 per cent., and of food, beverages and tobacco by £53 million, or 3½ per cent., imports of fuel were little changed in value, and imports of finished manufactures cost £44 million more, an increase of 8 per cent.

The fall of 7 per cent. in imports of industrial materials, in a year in which industrial production increased, perhaps by 2 per cent., reflects a much lower level of stock building in 1961 than in 1960. Imports in 1960 had also been swollen by orders placed earlier in the year for steel sheets, when it seemed likely that these would be in short supply. Between the two years imports of steel fell by £52 million, more than half the 1960 total, and there were reductions of £31 million in non-ferrous metals, £20 million

United Kingdom Trade

TABLE 2 £ million per month

A. Recorded Values

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1960 4th Quarter	302·6	385·0	12·0
1961 1st Quarter	312·5	385·3	13·0
2nd Quarter	311·3	372·2	13·4
3rd Quarter	291·4	347·9	13·5
4th Quarter	312·3	360·8	13·0
1961 July	308·7	350·2	14·4
August	305·2	358·8	13·4
September	260·5	343·1	12·5
October	319·4	378·0	13·0
November	319·4	373·0	12·9
December	298·5	338·3	12·9

B. Seasonally Adjusted Values. £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1960 4th Quarter	295	389	12
1961 1st Quarter	309	385	12
2nd Quarter	305	363	13
3rd Quarter	309	357	15
4th Quarter	304	362	13
1961 July	307	354	16
August	324	361	15
September	297	360	14
October	311	378	12
November	305	359	14
December	297	350	14

in textile fibres, £12 million in timber and plywood, and £9 million in chemicals and in oil-seeds and oils. During 1961, and particularly in the first half of the year, imports of almost all the main classes of materials were falling, and the level of imports in the second half was 4 per cent. below the average for the year.

The fall of 3½ per cent. in the cost of imports of food, beverages and tobacco reflected lower prices, rather than reductions in quantity. Price reductions were particularly marked in meat and dairy products, imports of which were down in value by £32 million and £14 million. Meat imports were also down in quantity, but there was a large increase in imports of live cattle from the Irish Republic. There were also increases of 4 per cent. in imports of fruit and vegetables, and of 12 per cent. in alcoholic and other beverages.

The stability in the value of imports of fuels, mainly oil, was the result of an increase in quantity offset by lower prices and also by an increase in the proportion of oil imported in crude form.

Among finished manufactures there was no increase in imports

of consumer goods between 1960 and 1961. A sharp fall in imports of cars and motor cycles offset increases in clothing and other non-durable goods. The increase in imports of capital goods was much smaller than between 1959 and 1960, mainly because of reduced imports of aircraft. Imports of machinery and instruments again increased sharply, but less than in 1960, and towards the end of 1961 appeared to have levelled off.

Re-exports

The principal feature in the £17 million increase in re-exports in 1961 was the increase in shipments of rubber, principally to the Soviet Union, but this accounted for only about a third of the total increase. There were large shipments of silver, amounting to £5½ million, compared with £1 million in 1960. Re-exports of non-ferrous metals were valued at £7 million, compared with £3 million in 1960, including £2 million of tin, presumably from the International Tin Council's buffer stock, which was sold out during the year. Re-exports of machinery were £4 million up, but of works of art £2½ million down.

The Area Pattern of Exports

Western Europe

Exports to Western Europe in 1961 were £163 million, or 16 per cent., more than in the previous year. There had been increases of 10 per cent. and 11 per cent. in 1959 and 1960 following an 8 per cent. fall in 1958. £94 million of the increase was in exports to the European Economic Community, 18 per cent. more than in 1960. Increases in exports to France (+28 per cent.), Italy (+30 per cent.), Netherlands (+19 per cent.), and Belgium (+19 per cent.) were substantial. The increase to Western Germany, of £8 million or 5 per cent. was less marked; in 1959 and 1960 the increases to that market had been 15 per cent. and 12 per cent. respectively. There was, however, an improvement in the second half of the year and in the final quarter exports were 9 per cent. more than a year earlier. The upward trend in exports to the Netherlands and to Belgium gained strength during the year; in the final quarter, exports to the Netherlands were a third greater than a year earlier and to Belgium 26 per cent. greater. Growth of exports to the E.E.C. countries as a whole was fairly continuous throughout the year although most marked in the first quarter and in the final quarter when exports were up by 24 per cent. on a year earlier.

As in 1960, exports to the European Free Trade Association (including Finland) rose by 12 per cent., or £52 million. The Scandinavian countries accounted for £27 million of this. Exports to Sweden, which had risen by 17 per cent. in 1960 were 8 per cent. more. Exports to Switzerland were 17 per cent. more and to Denmark 3 per cent. more. Two-thirds of an increase of 20 per cent. to Norway was represented by larger deliveries of ships. Ships also contributed largely to an increase of 53 per cent. (£13 million) in exports to Portugal.

Turkey were 38 per cent. more than in 1960 and to Greece 13 per cent. more. Together, these markets took £9 million more of our exports than in 1961.

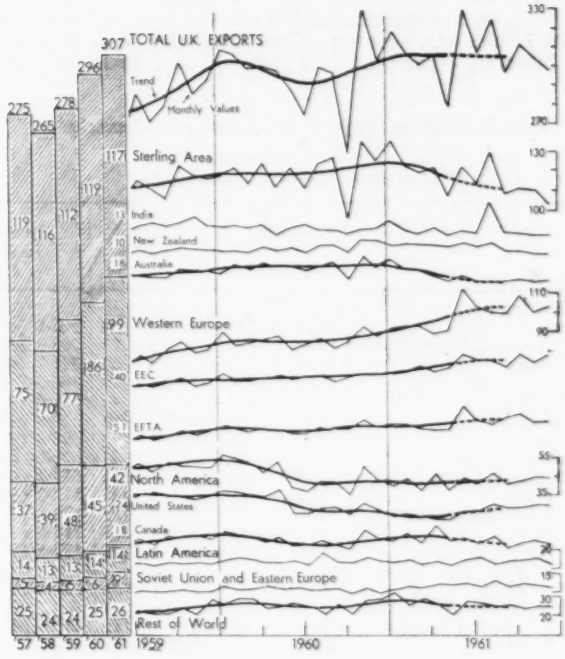
North America

The fall in exports to North America between 1960 and 1961 was due to a drop of £45 million or 14 per cent. in exports to the United States; this followed a fall of 10 per cent. in 1960 but in 1959 exports had risen by one-third. Following the decline during 1960, exports to the United States again fell sharply in the first quarter of 1961 but a recovery had set in by the middle of the year and in the final quarter, exports were 10 per cent. more than a year earlier. Exports to Canada also fell sharply in the middle of 1960. They began to recover before the end of the year, but showed little further improvement after the first quarter, apart from an increase in the second quarter, due to the delivery of the *Empress of Canada*. In 1961 as a whole, they were 3 per cent. more than in 1960.

The fall in exports to North America was largely, although not entirely, in cars, and car exports in 1961 were down to £40 million, compared with £100 million in 1960; there was some recovery towards the end of the year. Exports of machinery and instruments, of chemicals and of whisky rose during 1961, and in the year as a whole were more than in 1960.

U.K. Exports: Areas

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b.



	1961									
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Sterling Area	120	122	107	122	113	129	108	111	110	103
Australia	20	17	15	17	15	14	14	15	15	15
New Zealand	12	12	11	12	11	13	8	8	7	7
India	10	13	10	12	11	26	11	10	10	10
Western Europe	93	90	91	112	103	101	100	109	101	104
Economic Community	49	47	49	55	53	52	50	56	52	56
Free Trade Assocn. (inc. Finland)	36	36	36	48	41	39	42	45	40	41
North America	37	46	37	43	41	46	40	42	45	44
U.S.A. and Dependencies	21	19	19	24	24	27	25	25	27	27
Canada	17	26	17	19	17	19	15	17	18	17
Latin America	13	14	12	15	16	13	14	15	16	13
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	8	9	9	10	8	11	9	10	9	8
Rest of World	29	26	21	28	27	25	25	24	25	25
Total	301	306	278	330	307	324	297	311	305	297

Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

Exports to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe were £28 million, or 36 per cent., more than in 1960 when there had been an increase of one-quarter on 1959. Exports continued to rise up to the middle of the year but there was a fall in the final quarter when exports were still, however, 44 per cent. above the average 1960 level. Exports to the Soviet Union, rising by 16 per cent., contributed £6 million to the increase; most of the remainder of the increase was in exports to Roumania, the value of which was more than four times that recorded in 1960, and in exports to Poland which were up by one half. There were also increases to Czecho-

(*Continued on next page*)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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slovakia, Hungary and Eastern Germany, but exports to Bulgaria fell.

Sterling Area

Exports to the sterling area fell in 1958 and 1959 but in 1960 the 1957 value was almost regained. The value of exports in 1961 was, however, 2 per cent. (£27 million) less than in the previous year.

United Kingdom Exports by Areas and Countries (1)

£ million f.o.b.

TABLE 3 *(Percentage change on a year earlier)*

	Year 1959	Year 1960	Year 1961
Non-Sterling Area:			
North America	571·1 (+23)	542·9 (— 6)	505·0 (— 7)
U.S.A. and Dependencies	363·5 (+32)	328·4 (—10)	283·3 (—14)
Canada	207·6 (+10)	214·6 (+ 3)	221·7 (+ 3)
Latin America	154·3 (+ 2)	171·4 (+11)	166·5 (— 3)
Argentina	40·2 (+24)	41·9 (+ 4)	50·5 (+21)
Venezuela	34·0 (— 6)	27·7 (—19)	17·9 (—35)
Other	80·1 (— 2)	101·8 (+27)	98·0 (— 4)
Western Europe	918·0 (+10)	1,030·0 (+11)	1,192·6 (+16)
Economic Community	465·8 (+11)	519·8 (+10)	613·5 (+18)
France	76 9 (+ 7)	87·5 (+13)	112·2 (+28)
Western Germany	142·0 (+15)	163·4 (+12)	171·3 (+ 5)
Italy	72·5 (+ 9)	88·0 (+21)	114·6 (+30)
Netherlands	113·0 (+15)	115·9 (+ 2)	137·6 (+19)
Belgium and Luxembourg	61·5 (+ 3)	65·1 (+ 5)	77·8 (+20)
Free Trade Association including Finland	383·7 (+ 9)	430·1 (+12)	481·6 (+12)
Sweden	112·0 (+ 7)	130·9 (+17)	141·2 (+ 8)
Norway and Spitzbergen	58·7 (+11)	71·2 (+21)	85·2 (+20)
Denmark	87·6 (+14)	89·5 (+ 2)	92·0 (+ 3)
Switzerland and Liechtenstein	49·9 (+48)	45·4 (—10)	53·1 (+17)
Portugal, Azores and Madeira	21·7 (— 5)	24·1 (+11)	37·0 (+53)
Austria	16·2 (+ 4)	21·1 (+29)	21·9 (+ 4)
Finland	37·7 (+18)	47·8 (+27)	51·2 (+ 7)
Spain, Canary Islands and Spanish Ports in North Africa	23·9 (—14)	29·4 (+23)	38·1 (+30)
Other	44·6 (+ 9)	50·7 (+14)	59·5 (+17)
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	60·8 (+33)	77·0 (+26)	105·1 (+36)
Soviet Union	27·4 (+16)	37·2 (+35)	43·3 (+16)
Other	33·4 (+53)	39·8 (+18)	61·8 (+55)
Other Non-Sterling	285·7 (— 1)	305·3 (+ 7)	312·2 (+ 2)
Middle East	139·1 (— 1)	143·8 (+ 3)	156·9 (+ 9)
China	24·4 (— 8)	31·4 (+29)	12·8 (—59)
Japan	32·2 (+66)	27·7 (—14)	41·8 (+51)
Other	90·0 (—11)	102·3 (+14)	100·7 (— 2)
Total Non-Sterling	1,989·9 (+12)	2,126·7 (+ 6)	2,281·4 (+ 7)
Sterling Area:			
Australia	223·4 (— 5)	259·9 (+16)	201·7 (—22)
New Zealand	97·8 (—24)	120·8 (+23)	124·0 (+ 3)
India	171·4 (+ 7)	150·5 (—12)	151·8 (+ 1)
Pakistan	34·3 (+18)	39·8 (+16)	43·6 (+10)
Ceylon	31·7 (+13)	29·0 (— 9)	26·7 (— 8)
Malaya and Singapore	61·8 (—12)	70·6 (+14)	77·2 (+ 9)
Ghana	41·7 (+21)	45·1 (+ 8)	49·5 (+10)
Nigeria	72·3 (+10)	80·4 (+10)	74·1 (— 8)
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	49·3 (— 5)	47·1 (— 6)	47·3 (+ 0)
The West Indies	59·7 (+ 4)	66·0 (+ 9)	60·1 (— 9)
British East Africa	44·1 (— 1)	46·2 (+ 3)	45·0 (— 2)
Irish Republic	107·2 (— 1)	110·9 (+ 3)	133·2 (+20)
South Africa	148·9 (—20)	154·0 (+ 3)	147·1 (— 5)
Middle East	54·0 (— 2)	57·8 (+ 6)	63·8 (+10)
Other	142·5 (+ 4)	150·2 (+ 5)	155·9 (+ 4)
Total Sterling Area	1,340·3 (— 4)	1,428·1 (+ 6)	1,401·0 (— 2)
Total all countries	3,330·1 (+ 5)	3,554·8 (+ 6)	3,682·4 (+ 4)

(1) Excluding exposed cinematograph film in 1959.

On a seasonally adjusted basis there was a sharp fall during 1961, which occured in the second and fourth quarters. This pattern of change was, however, partly due to the very uneven incidence of exports of ships. Exports of other goods fell by almost 10 per cent. in the second quarter, and by a similar amount in the third quarter, but only by 2 per cent. in the final quarter; the underlying trend was levelling out by the end of the year.

The decline in exports to the sterling area was more than accounted for by a fall of £58 million, or 22 per cent., in exports to Australia; in the previous year exports had risen by 16 per cent. After a sharp drop in the second quarter, however, the fall levelled off and in the final quarter there was an increase of 5 per cent., although exports were still 31 per cent. below the average 1960 level. Other countries to which exports fell were South Africa (5 per cent. down, following an increase of 3 per cent. in 1960), Nigeria (8 per cent.), the West Indies (9 per cent.) British East Africa (2 per cent.) and Ceylon (8 per cent.); in 1960, there had been increases to all these countries except Ceylon. Exports to New Zealand in 1961 were 3 per cent. more than in 1960, following an increase of 23 per cent. on 1959, but fell sharply towards the end of the year, and in the final quarter exports were 38 per cent. less than a year earlier. Exports to India were only slightly more than in 1960 when they had fallen by 12 per cent. from the 1959 level. Allowing for the delivery to India of a large vessel during the third quarter, the general trend of exports was downwards and in the final quarter, exports were 17 per cent. less than a year earlier. Exports to the Irish Republic rose by 20 per cent. (£22 million) in 1961 after a rise of only 3 per cent. in 1960 (imports increased by £24 million). Exports were also more than in 1960 to Pakistan (10 per cent.), Malaya and Singapore (9 per cent.), Ghana (10 per cent.); to the first two there had been large increases in 1960. Exports to Rhodesia and Nyasaland showed no change after having fallen by 6 per cent. in 1960. Exports to the Sterling countries of the Middle East were 10 per cent. more last year.

Latin America

Exports to Latin America fell by £5 million or 3 per cent.; they had risen by 11 per cent. in 1960. Exports rose during the year, however, following a fall in the first quarter, and by the final quarter were more than a year earlier. Exports to Agentina were 21 per cent more following an increase of only 4 per cent. in 1960; there was an increase during the year and in the final quarter exports were up on a year earlier by 37 per cent. Other countries to which exports rose included Colombia, Peru, Uruguay, Panama, the Dominican Republic and Guatemala. On the other hand exports to Venezuela fell by 35 per cent. and there were also substantial falls to Mexico and Cuba.

Rest of World

Exports to the rest of the world rose by £7 million, or 2 per cent. There was an increase of £14 million, or 51 per cent., in exports to Japan; but exports seem to have fallen more than seasonally in the fourth quarter when they were only 18 per cent. more than a year earlier. In 1960, exports had been 14 per cent. less than in the previous year. Exports to China fell by £19 million or 59 per cent. after a 29 per cent. rise in 1960. There were substantial increases in exports to Lebanon, Israel and Sudan but exports to Iran were reduced. Exports to Indonesia rose by 10 per cent. following a sharper increase in 1960.

Commodity Pattern of Exports

Table 4 shows the composition, by main classes of goods, of United Kingdom exports before the war and in selected pre-war years. Engineering products now account for 46 per cent. of the total compared with 20 per cent. before the war; within this group machinery and instruments increased from 13 per cent. to 31 per cent. of all exports. The shares of road vehicles and of aircraft rose sharply after the war but that of the former fell back slightly last year. The proportion represented by ships had been falling since 1948 but rose again in 1961 when deliveries were at a high level. The share of chemicals in the total has risen from 6 per cent. pre-war to 9 per cent. in 1961 but that of petroleum, after rising from 1 per cent. to more than 3 per cent. in 1954, has declined somewhat since then as more refineries have come into operation abroad. Exports of textiles represented 24 per cent. of United

(Continued on page 133)

Imports and United Kingdom Exports

£ million

Class and Division	Imports				United Kingdom Exports			
	Year 1959	Year 1960	Year 1961	4th Qtr. 1961	Year 1959	Year 1960	Year 1961	4th Qtr. 1961
Class A. Food, Beverages and Tobacco								
Div. 1. Live animals chiefly for food	30·0	33·2	44·0	11·7	7·3	5·4	12·5	3·6
2. Meat and meat preparations	315·3	343·7	311·5	68·4	4·8	5·0	5·9	1·6
3. Dairy products, eggs and honey	190·0	172·6	158·2	41·4	6·8	10·5	10·9	2·3
5. Cereals and cereal preparations	230·7	219·0	213·3	52·0	17·4	17·9	15·6	5·0
6. Fruits and vegetables	232·9	240·3	251·0	60·7	8·2	8·2	9·3	3·3
7. Sugar and sugar preparations	86·6	81·4	74·8	19·1	28·4	27·7	21·3	4·9
8. Coffee, cocoa and preparations, tea and spices	176·2	175·2	167·1	42·9	13·2	11·9	11·1	3·0
9. Feeding stuff for animals and food wastes	66·0	59·4	55·5	16·3	1·5	2·4	2·2	0·6
11. Beverages	37·0	42·0	46·9	12·1	71·0	75·9	85·5	25·7
4 & 10. Other food and food preparations	69·1	66·3	60·4	16·0	12·7	13·6	14·4	3·8
12. Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	84·7	103·6	100·7	42·0	18·7	18·2	18·7	4·3
TOTAL CLASS A	1,518·4	1,536·6	1,483·4	382·6	190·1	196·7	207·4	58·1
Class B. Basic Materials								
Div. 1. Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed	48·7	50·0	46·9	11·7	3·4	3·8	4·1	1·2
2. Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	58·8	54·6	48·9	12·9	0·0	0·0	0·1	0·0
3. Rubber, including synthetic and reclaimed	63·8	77·7	72·0	14·1	3·0	5·9	6·8	1·8
4. Wood and cork	142·4	186·4	177·1	43·1	1·1	1·1	1·0	0·2
5. Pulp and waste paper	99·9	121·8	118·0	27·5	1·2	1·6	2·0	0·5
7. Wool and other animal hair and tops	168·3	149·3	144·6	29·1	69·7	70·4	70·9	17·3
8. Cotton	67·9	73·5	62·4	14·1	1·5	1·8	1·6	0·4
6 & 9. Other textile fibres and waste	36·0	43·2	39·1	10·9	12·8	15·0	19·2	5·6
10. Crude fertilizers and crude minerals, ex. fuels	33·2	42·1	43·9	10·7	11·8	13·6	14·9	3·9
11. Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	124·2	167·0	143·9	32·4	14·6	3·7	4·7	1·6
12. Misc. animal and vegetable crude materials	34·4	41·1	37·7	9·7	2·4	2·3	3·0	1·0
13. Animal and vegetable oils, fats, greases and derivatives	53·7	53·7	50·7	10·6	8·5	6·5	6·1	1·3
TOTAL CLASS B	931·2	1,060·2	985·2	226·9	130·0	125·7	134·5	34·8
Class C. Mineral Fuels and Lubricants								
Div. 1. Coal, coke and briquettes	1·4	0·5	0·8	0·2	23·9	28·4	29·3	7·9
2. Petroleum and petroleum products	465·7	479·8	482·8	114·5	95·1	104·2	94·2	26·0
TOTAL CLASS C	467·1	480·3	483·6	114·7	119·0	132·6	123·5	33·9
Class D. Manufactured Goods								
Div. 1. Chemicals	138·2	175·5	167·2	39·4	293·1	316·7	325·0	82·6
2. Leather, leather manufactures, and dressed furs	26·8	26·9	28·0	7·3	25·0	23·2	24·5	6·7
3. Rubber manufactures	4·2	6·0	6·8	1·7	39·7	44·0	47·8	12·5
4. Wood and cork mfrs. (exc. furniture)	50·2	60·0	57·3	14·4	3·0	3·3	3·9	1·0
5. Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	73·6	87·5	90·3	22·5	37·6	40·8	41·2	10·4
6. Woollen and worsted yarns and woven fabrics	9·3	9·8	14·6	3·4	82·9	86·2	81·8	19·5
7. Cotton yarns and woven fabrics	44·0	67·4	72·5	15·7	63·2	63·0	56·6	13·2
8. Man-made fibre yarns and woven fabrics	10·0	15·4	15·3	4·1	27·1	29·4	31·6	8·6
9. Miscellaneous textile manufactures	34·5	42·9	43·9	10·1	75·0	82·4	79·4	20·3
10. Misc. non-metallic mineral manufactures	14·1	19·7	21·5	5·3	64·6	69·5	69·6	17·7
11. Silver, platinum and jewellery	10·7	14·7	28·2	9·3	14·5	17·9	19·7	4·8
12. Iron and steel	40·1	100·6	49·0	13·1	191·7	215·4	211·7	51·5
13. Non-ferrous base metals	203·5	276·6	245·5	59·5	112·8	98·4	102·8	28·4
TOTAL MANUFACTURES LARGELY FOR FURTHER PROCESSING	659·2	903·1	840·1	205·9	1,030·1	1,090·1	1,095·6	277·1
14. Manufactures of metals	18·8	29·2	37·8	9·8	149·5	157·8	159·5	40·3
15. Machinery, other than electric	163·1	200·4	251·6	62·5	626·5	712·0	816·3	204·4
16. Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances	40·2	53·8	63·7	17·1	231·3	233·2	259·0	65·4
17. Railway vehicles	1·1	0·8	1·0	0·3	34·0	20·5	14·1	3·2
18. Road vehicles and aircraft	34·4	74·6	35·8	7·2	488·8	505·3	439·7	106·4
19. Ships and boats	13·7	14·3	12·0	6·6	48·3	52·4	88·7	15·5
20. Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings; prefabricated buildings; furniture	6·6	8·5	9·5	2·4	23·8	26·2	26·6	6·7
21. Clothing, footwear, travel goods and handbags	41·3	60·0	67·2	15·1	45·8	47·6	46·0	12·6
22. Scientific instruments; photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks	23·8	34·8	43·1	10·1	39·6	48·8	56·0	14·4
23. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	49·1	65·8	65·0	16·0	95·5	106·7	116·6	30·4
TOTAL FINISHED MANUFACTURES	392·1	542·2	586·6	147·1	1,783·1	1,910·4	2,022·3	499·2
TOTAL CLASS D	1,051·3	1,445·3	1,426·7	352·9	2,813·3	3,000·5	3,118·0	776·2
Class E. Miscellaneous	15·4	18·3	18·9	5·3	77·8	99·3	99·0	33·8
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	3,983·4	4,540·7	4,397·9	1,082·4	3,330·1	3,554·8	3,682·4	936·8

Kingdom exports in 1935/8 but only 19 per cent. in 1948 and 8 per cent. in 1961 ; while the share of coal has declined from 8 per cent. to less than 1 per cent. The fall in the value of exports of textiles during 1948 seems to be partly due to a small increase in prices. Compared with pre-war, however, average export prices of textiles have risen more than prices of engineering products.

Engineering products

Engineering products, increasing in 1961 by £102 million, or 6 per cent., showed a comparable rate of growth to that of earlier years; in 1959 and 1960 there had been annual increases of 6 per cent. and 7 per cent. respectively. As in the two previous years, exports of machinery and instruments grew strongly. Car exports were much lower after a sharp drop during 1960.

Machinery and instruments

Exports of machinery and instruments were £137 million or 14 per cent., more than in 1960. A marked rise at the end of 1960 continued into the first quarter of 1961 when, however, exports may have been inflated by some remaining backlog from the strike at the London Docks in the autumn of 1960. Exports in the second quarter, possibly reduced by the strike at the London Docks in April-May, were at a lower level, but further growth in exports seems to have taken place in the second half of the year and in the final quarter exports were 11 per cent. more than a year earlier. Most of the increase on a year earlier was in non-electrical machinery, 15 per cent. up; the increase was well spread by item. Exports of excavating and earth-moving machinery were up by

Composition of United Kingdom Exports

TABLE 4 Per cent.

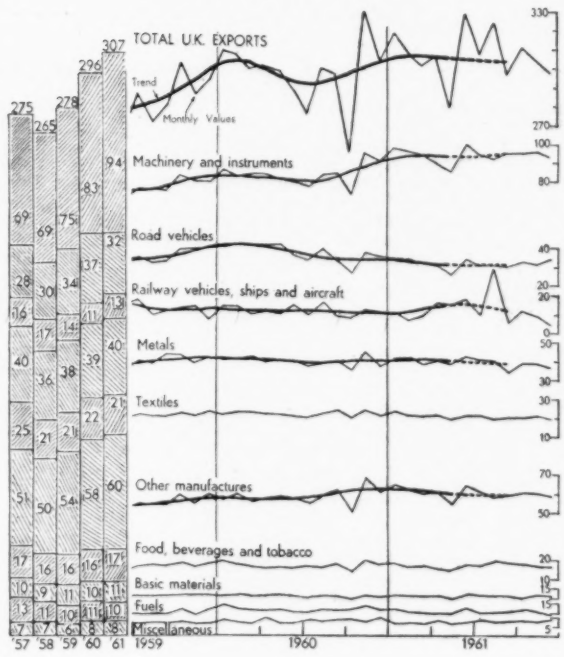
	Average 1935/8	1948	1954	1960	1961
Engineering products	20·1	35·9	37·9	44·2	45·5
Machinery and instruments	13·3	21·7	23·0	28·0	30·7
Road vehicles and parts	4·0	8·8	10·4	12·5	10·3
Aircraft, including engines and parts	0·8	1·6	1·8	3·8	3·9
Ships and boats	1·0	2·5	1·9	1·5	2·4
Metals	13·4	11·9	12·8	13·3	12·9
Textiles (including wool tops)	24·0	19·3	13·5	8·5	7·8
Chemicals	6·3	6·8	7·7	8·9	8·8
Other manufactures	11·9	12·3	10·9	10·7	10·7
Coal, coke, etc.	8·0	2·8	2·5	0·8	0·8
Petroleum	1·0	0·6	3·2	2·9	2·6
Food, beverages and tobacco	7·4	5·9	5·8	5·5	5·6
Other	7·9	4·6	5·7	5·2	5·3
	100	100	100	100	100

more than a third and increases of between 15 to 20 per cent. were recorded for boilers and boiler house plant, machine tools and textile machinery. There were even more marked increases over the previous year in exports of some types of specialized industrial plant and machinery, for instance, paper-mill and pulp-mill machinery, exports of which were up by two-thirds. Exports of tractors and office machinery were 5 per cent. and 6 per cent. more respectively, but in 1960 exports had increased by 38 per cent. and 30 per cent. There was a slight fall in exports of mechanical handling equipment (not including industrial and works trucks and tractors which showed an increase of 27 per cent.) and exports of steam engines fell by 13 per cent.

Exports of electric machinery and apparatus were £26 million or 11 per cent. more than in 1960; there had been little increase between the two previous years. Larger exports of radio and other electronic equipment, particularly valves and tubes and radio and radar communication and navigational equipment, accounted for one-third of the increase; exports were 20 per cent. more than in 1960. Other items which contributed to the increase included telegraph and telephone equipment, exports of which were 16 per

U.K. Exports: Commodity Classes

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b.



	1961									
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Food, beverages and tobacco	17	16	15	17	17	19	19	18	17	17
Basic materials	10	11	9	12	11	12	12	11	12	12
Fuels, etc.	9	9	9	12	10	10	10	12	11	10
Manufactures	256	260	236	279	259	275	248	262	257	249
Engineering products	137	139	124	152	136	158	134	142	137	133
Machinery and instruments	95	90	85	100	95	92	95	96	96	94
Road vehicles	31	31	26	34	31	31	31	33	32	36
Rly.vehs,ships, aircraft	9	16	15	18	10	35	6	12	9	5
Metals and misc. metal mfrs.	39	40	38	42	41	40	34	39	39	37
Textiles	21	21	19	21	21	20	20	20	21	20
Other mfrs.	60	60	54	63	61	58	59	61	60	59
Miscellaneous	7	9	7	8	9	8	8	9	8	10
Total	301	306	278	330	307	324	297	311	305	297

cent. more, transformers, switchgear, etc., 4 per cent. more (mainly switchgear and the larger transformers) and generating equipment and motor, 5 per cent. more (mainly large generating sets). There was little change in the value of exports of electric wires and cables.

Instruments

Exports of scientific instruments, including photographic goods, watches and clocks, rose by 15 per cent. in 1961, following an increase of 23 per cent. in 1960. The increase was well distributed by main items.

Vehicles

Exports of cars, which had been rising strongly in the earlier months of 1960, fell sharply in June of that year and exports continued at a lower level during the rest of 1960 and most of last year. There was, however, a definite sign of recovery in the final quarter when exports were 9 per cent. more by value than a year earlier. In 1961 as a whole, the value of car exports were less by a third than in 1959 and 1960.

Engineering Products

TABLE 5

£ million f.o.b.

(Percentage change on a year earlier)

	Year 1959	Year 1960	Year 1961
Machinery and instruments	897·4 (+ 8)	994·1 (+11)	1,131·3 (+14)
Machinery other than electric	626·5 (+11)	712·0 (+14)	816·3 (+15)
Boilers, boiler house plant and steam engines	27·1 (— 0)	30·2 (+11)	31·2 (+ 4)
Aeroplane engines (new)	25·5 (+32)	30·6 (+20)	33·2 (+ 8)
Internal combustion engines	61·4 (+ 9)	68·0 (+11)	77·5 (+14)
Tractors and parts	80·4 (+14)	111·3 (+38)	116·5 (+ 5)
Office machinery	21·7 (+12)	28·1 (+30)	29·6 (+ 6)
Machine tools	24·0 (— 1)	29·3 (+22)	35·1 (+20)
Mechanical handling equipment, etc.	24·2 (— 1)	23·6 (— 3)	24·6 (+ 4)
Excavating, etc., machinery	25·3 (+22)	30·1 (+19)	40·9 (+36)
Textile machinery	41·1 (+ 4)	51·8 (+26)	62·1 (+20)
Electric machinery, apparatus, etc.	231·3 (+ 4)	233·2 (+ 1)	259·0 (+11)
Generators and motors	37·2 (— 0)	34·3 (— 8)	35·9 (+ 5)
Transformers, switchgear, etc.	30·8 (— 2)	28·3 (— 8)	29·4 (+ 4)
Valves, radio equipment, etc.	42·6 (+23)	45·2 (+ 6)	54·0 (+20)
Telegraph and telephone equipment	21·9 (— 3)	19·4 (—11)	22·5 (+16)
Electric wires and cables	25·0 (— 5)	22·7 (— 9)	23·2 (+ 2)
Scientific instruments (1)	39·6 (— 1)	48·8 (+23)	56·0 (+15)
Vehicles and ships	571·1 (+ 2)	578·1 (+ 1)	542·4 (— 6)
Cars and chassis	222·5 (+19)	224·6 (+ 1)	147·9 (—34)
Commercial vehicles and chassis	87·3 (+ 9)	102·9 (+18)	120·3 (+17)
Aircraft and parts	85·2 (— 9)	61·7 (—28)	58·8 (— 5)
Ships and boats	48·3 (—24)	52·4 (+ 9)	88·7 (+69)
Engineering products (1)	1,468·5 (+ 6)	1,572·2 (+ 7)	1,673·7 (+ 6)

(1) Excluding exposed cinematograph film in 1959.

Exports of commercial vehicles were 17 per cent. greater in value than in 1960; there had been an 18 per cent. increase in that year and one of 9 per cent. in 1959. The rate of growth appeared, however, to slacken during last year and in the final quarter exports were at the same level of a year earlier.

Deliveries of ships overseas were particularly high in 1961 ; at £89 million they were 70 per cent. more than in the previous year. Exports of aircraft (excluding engines) were 5 per cent. less ; they had fallen by 9 per cent. and 28 per cent. in 1959 and 1960 respectively. Exports of railway vehicles declined for the third year in succession and at £14 million their value was less than a third of that recorded in 1958.

Metals

Exports of metals had fallen by 9 per cent. in value in 1958; there was a partial recovery in 1959 and by 1960 exports had almost regained the 1957 level. In 1961, however, exports rose by less than 1 per cent. Exports of metals, seasonally adjusted, were relatively low in the second half of the year and in the final quarter were no higher than a year earlier. Exports of non-ferrous metals rose by 5 per cent. following a 13 per cent. fall in 1960 and in the final quarter was 18 per cent. more than a year earlier. There was a slight increase in miscellaneous metal manufactures but in the final quarter exports were 7 per cent. less than a year earlier. Exports of iron and steel, which has risen by 12 per cent. in 1960, were 2 per cent. less last year.

Among non-ferrous metals, there was no change in the value of exports of copper; copper prices, however, fell between the two years and there was a 7 per cent. increase in weight. Exports of tin, on the other hand, were 36 per cent. greater in value but only 24 per cent. greater by weight, the sharper increase in value terms reflecting the marked rise in tin prices which occurred in 1961. Exports of aluminium were 3 per cent. greater in value but because of changes in the composition of the total were 10 per cent. up by weight.

The 2 per cent. fall in the value of exports of iron and steel in 1961 was mainly due to reduced exports of tinplate and tubes, pipes and fittings, partly offset by increases in exports of other products.

Textile Manufactures

Exports of textiles of all materials fell markedly in 1958; there were further falls in 1959 but a limited recovery occurred in 1960. Nearly all the ground regained was, however, lost in 1961 when the value of exports fell by £12 million or 4 per cent. The fall appears to have occurred during the first quarter and subsequent changes have been slight; exports in the final quarter were 6 per cent. less than a year earlier. Exports of wool and cotton textiles respectively were 5 per cent. and 10 per cent. less; an increase of 8 per cent over 1960 in exports of man-made fibre textiles was due to a 15 per cent. increase in exports of yarn; exports of fabrics were 4 per cent. less. Exports of miscellaneous textile manufactures were 4 per cent. less. Exports of wool tops, included in the Trade Accounts among Basic Materials, were 3 per cent. less by value than in 1960 with a slight increase in weight. Exports of man-made staple fibre, tops and waste, also included among Basic Materials, were 40 per cent. more by value and 63 per cent. more in weight.

Chemicals and other manufactures

After a slight fall in 1958, exports of chemicals rose strongly in 1959, with a 12 per cent. increase on the previous year. In 1960 there was a further increase, of 8 per cent., followed by one of 3 per cent. in 1961. Exports appeared to decline somewhat in the second and third quarters but by the end of the year seemed to be growing again. About half of the total increase on 1960 of £8½ million was in exports of drugs and medicines, 10 per cent. more. There were also increased exports of pigments, paints, etc., and of soaps and toilet preparations. Although the value of exports

Other Manufactures

TABLE 6

£ million f.o.b.

(Percentage change on a year earlier)

	Year 1959	Year 1960	Year 1961
Metals	454·0 (+ 5)	471·6 (+ 4)	474·0 (+ 1)
Iron and steel	191·7 (+ 2)	215·4 (+12)	211·7 (— 2)
Non-ferrous base metals	112·8 (+21)	98·4 (—13)	102·8 (+ 5)
Miscellaneous metal manufactures	149·5 (— 1)	157·8 (+ 6)	159·5 (+ 1)
Textile manufactures	248·2 (— 2)	260·9 (+ 5)	249·4 (— 4)
Wool yarns and fabrics	82·9 (+ 4)	86·2 (+ 4)	81·8 (— 5)
Cotton yarns and woven fabrics	63·2 (—11)	63·0 (— 0)	56·6 (—10)
Man-made fibre yarns and fabrics	27·1 (— 3)	29·4 (+ 8)	31·6 (+ 8)
Miscellaneous textile manufactures	75·0 (— 0)	82·4 (+10)	79·4 (— 4)
Wool tops	40·1 (+ 2)	40·9 (+ 2)	39·7 (— 3)
Other manufactured goods	642·6 (+ 8)	695·8 (+ 8)	720·9 (+ 4)
Chemicals	293·1 (+12)	316·7 (+ 8)	325·0 (+ 3)
Chemical elements and compounds	70·3 (+17)	77·3 (+10)	77·1 (— 0)
Pigments, paints, etc.	26·4 (+12)	28·9 (+10)	30·5 (+ 5)
Drugs and medicines	40·9 (+ 9)	44·4 (+ 8)	48·8 (+10)
Soaps, toilet preparations, etc.	26·3 (+ 3)	26·5 (+ 1)	28·2 (+ 6)
Plastics materials	40·0 (+24)	42·9 (+ 7)	42·4 (— 1)
Rubber manufactures	39·7 (+ 8)	44·0 (+11)	47·8 (+ 9)
Paper	37·6 (— 1)	40·8 (— 8)	41·2 (+ 1)
Pottery and glass	32·6 (+ 6)	34·0 (+ 4)	33·4 (— 2)
Clothing and footwear, etc.	45·8 (+ 4)	47·6 (+ 4)	46·0 (— 3)
Printed matter	27·2 (+ 5)	32·5 (+19)	35·0 (+ 8)

(Continued on next page)

Other Exports

TABLE 7 £ million f.o.b.
(Percentage change on a year earlier)

	Year 1959	Year 1960	Year 1961
Food, beverages and tobacco	190·1 (+ 1)	196·7 (+ 4)	207·4 (+ 5)
Cereals and cereal preparations	17·4 (+32)	17·9 (+ 3)	15·6 (—13)
Sugar and sugar preparations	28·4 (—10)	27·7 (— 2)	21·3 (—23)
Whisky	61·9 (+11)	65·6 (+ 6)	74·4 (+14)
Basic materials (including wool tops)	130·0 (+20)	125·7 (— 3)	134·5 (+ 7)
Mineral fuels and lubricants	119·0 (— 9)	132·6 (+11)	123·5 (— 7)
Coal, coke and briquettes	23·9 (—24)	28·4 (+19)	29·3 (+ 3)
Refined petroleum	87·3 (— 5)	96·2 (+10)	86·0 (—11)

of plastics materials was slightly less than in 1960, they were 18 per cent. greater in weight.

Exports of rubber manufactures continued to grow, with a 9 per cent. increase in 1961, but exports of paper showed little change. Exports of pottery were 3 per cent. greater but there was a 5 per cent. fall in exports of glass, a 19 per cent. reduction in exports of plate and sheet glass being partly offset by a 13 per cent. increase in exports of glassware. Exports of works of art and antiques 36 per cent. more.

Food, beverages and tobacco

Exports of food, beverages and tobacco fell in 1968; there was little change in 1959, some recovery in 1960 and the 1957 value was regained in 1961 with an increase of 5 per cent. on the previous year. In the final quarter, exports were 4 per cent. more than a year earlier. The increase last year was due to an increase of £9 million, or 14 per cent., in exports of whisky and one of £6 million in shipments of cattle to the Irish Republic – the value of these shipments was more than double the 1960 figure (there was also an increase of about £11 million, or one-third, in imports of cattle from that source). These gains were partly offset by a reduction of £6¼ million, or 23 per cent., in exports of sugar and a fall of £2½ million, or 41 per cent. in exports of barley.

Other exports

Exports of fuels were £9 million, or 7 per cent. less than in 1960, when there had been an increase of 11 per cent. on the previous year. There was a sharp fall in the first quarter which was not recovered later and in the final quarter, exports were 7 per cent. less than a year earlier. Exports of coal and coke in 1961 were 3 per cent. greater in value than in 1960, with an increase in tonnage of 5 per cent. but the value of oil exports was 11 per cent. less. Most of the fall was in gas oil, diesel oil and fuel oil but shipments of motor spirit were also substantially down. Exports of synthetic rubber were greater by one quarter than in 1960 and there was an increase of 10 per cent. in exports of raw wool.

Selected Re-Exports

TABLE 8 £ million f.o.b
(percentage change on a year earlier)

	Year 1959	Year 1960	Year 1961
Tea	10·1 (+26)	8·4 (—17)	8·9 (+ 6)
Beverages	6·2 (+ 1)	6·6 (+ 8)	7·7 (+16)
Fur skins, undressed	20·8 (+14)	22·1 (+ 6)	21·7 (— 2)
Rubber	11·2 (—65)	23·5 (+109)	29·0 (+24)
Sheep's and lambs' wool, raw	10·0 (+ 8)	10·4 (+ 4)	9·1 (—12)
Petroleum and petroleum products	5·5 (+ 7)	2·5 (—55)	1·2 (—54)
Chemicals	3·6 (+13)	4·0 (+11)	4·5 (+12)
Leather, leather manufactures and dressed furs	3·1 (+ 1)	2·7 (—12)	2·9 (+ 4)
Non-ferrous metals	9·1 (+366)	3·1 (—66)	7·1 (+124)
Aircraft engines	6·2 (—38)	5·4 (—13)	6·9 (+28)
Electric machinery, apparatus, etc.	4·0 (— 0)	4·3 (+ 9)	5·6 (+31)
Works of art	5·4 (+36)	7·9 (+47)	5·3 (—32)

Re-exports

Re-exports in 1961, at £158 million, exceeded re-exports in 1960 by £17 million or 12 per cent. A major contribution to the increase was from rubber, shipments of which rose from £23 million to £29 million, an increase of £10 million to the Soviet Union being partly offset by decreases elsewhere. Re-exports of silver rose from less than £1 million in 1960 to £5½ million in 1961. An increase from £3 million to £7 million in re-exports of non-ferrous base metals included a large increase in re-exports of tin; these were valued at £½ million in 1960 and over £2 million in 1961. Re-exports of machinery and instruments rose from £18 million to £22 million (including an increase of £1½ million in re-exports of aircraft engines). Re-exports of works of art were less than in 1960 and there were also reduced re-exports of raw wool, furskins, petroleum, and bristles.

The Commodity Pattern of Imports

Table 9 shows the composition of imports in 1961, with figures for earlier years for comparison. In 1961, one-third of our imports consisted of food, beverages and tobacco. Rather more than two-fifths were industrial materials, with basic materials accounting for rather less than a quarter and semi-manufactures for nearly one-fifth. Between one-seventh and one-eighth were finished manufactures—consumer goods and capital equipment. Fuels accounted for one-ninth. Comparison with the corresponding figures for earlier years is affected by changes in relative prices and by the special circumstances of individual years; in particular, in years of heavy stock-building, the proportion of imports represented by industrial materials tends to be higher. Nevertheless, certain broad trends are apparent. The share of imports of manufactures, both finished manufactures and semi-manufactures, has increased since the war. Starting below the pre-war level, it has now far surpassed it. Imports of fuels, particularly oil, have also been increasing faster than average, while the shares of food, and of basic materials, have been diminishing. The increase in imports of semi-manufactures, relative to basic materials, in total imports of materials for industry seems to be due to three factors: some imported basic materials are being partly replaced by synthetic materials with a smaller basic material content – examples are plastics, man-made fibres and synthetic rubber, replacing wood and metal, natural fibres and rubber; the changing structure of British industry, with consequent increased demand for semi-manufactures, such as metal, and reduced demand for basic materials, such as raw cotton; and, finally, increased industrialization abroad, and the progressive removal of restrictions on trade, have resulted in increased international specialization and interchange of partly processed goods.

Composition of Imports

TABLE 9 Per cent.

	Average 1935/8	1948	1954	1960	1961
Food, beverages and tobacco	44·9	42·2	39·1	33·8	33·7
Basic materials	27·9	31·0	30·2	23·3	22·4
Mineral fuels and lubricants	4·8	7·6	9·8	10·6	11·0
Manufactures largely for further processing (1)	15·1	14·0	15·3	19·9	19·1
Finished manufactures (2)	6·7	4·1	5·1	11·9	13·3
Miscellaneous	0·6	1·1	0·4	0·4	0·4
	100	100	100	100	100

(1) Class D Divisions 1—13.
(2) Class D Divisions 14—23

Food, beverages and tobacco

After a substantial increase of 19 per cent. between 1954 and 1958, changes in the volume of imports of food, beverages and

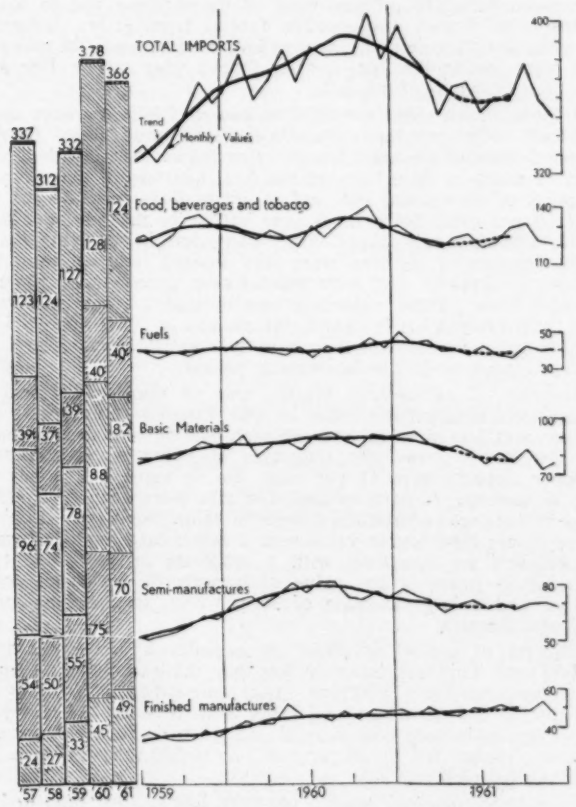
tobacco have been comparatively small in recent years. There was a slight fall in 1959, an increase of 2½ per cent. in 1960, and little change in 1961. There was little change in the average level of prices between 1958 and 1960, but prices of a number of commodities fell sharply during 1961, and the value of imports in that year was 3½ per cent. less than in 1960, and slightly less than in 1958.

Meat and livestock imports cost 6 per cent. less in 1961 than in 1960. Imports of livestock, almost entirely of store and fat cattle from the Irish Republic, increased sharply, by £11 million to £44 million; this is a two-way traffic, and there was a £6 million increase in exports. Imports of carcase meat and bacon fell in quantity, and, with lower prices, even more in value by £37 million. Beef and veal imports were 18 per cent. down by weight and 23 per cent. down in value. Prices of mutton and lamb fell sharply, and imports 8 per cent. less in weight cost 21 per cent. less. Bacon imports were steadier, after a sharp increase in 1960, but fell 3 per cent. in weight and 5 per cent. in cost. There were, however, substantial increases in imports of preserved meat, with corned beef up by 33 per cent., and canned pork up by 62 per cent. in value.

Imports of *dairy products* cost 8 per cent. less than in 1960, and 20 per cent. less than in 1959; the cost was still, however,

U.K. Imports: Commodity Classes

Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f.



	1961									
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Food, beverages and tobacco	121	118	124	125	119	121	129	132	122	121
Basic materials	87	83	86	82	76	81	77	83	73	76
Fuels	44	39	39	37	41	36	35	41	40	40
Semi-mfrs.	72	65	69	72	67	70	67	70	70	68
Finished mfrs.	49	47	46	50	49	52	49	49	53	46
Miscellaneous	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	2
Total	375	352	367	368	354	361	360	378	359	350

Food, Beverages and Tobacco

TABLE 10 £ million c.i.f.
(Percentage change on a year earlier)

	Year 1959	Year 1960	Year 1961
Total food, beverages and tobacco	1,518·4 (—2)	1,536·6 (+ 1)	1,483·4 (—3)
Live animals	30·0 (—23)	33·2 (+11)	44·0 (+33)
Meat and meat preparations	315·3 (+ 1)	343·7 (+ 9)	311·5 (— 9)
Beef and veal	70·3 (+ 1)	71·7 (+ 2)	55·5 (—23)
Th. tons	356 (—12)	353 (— 1)	288 (—18)
Mutton and lamb	59·8 (— 7)	72·3 (+21)	57·2 (—21)
Th. tons	364 (+ 7)	375 (+ 3)	347 (— 8)
Bacon	85·9 (+ 1)	100·6 (+17)	95·1 (— 5)
Th. tons	348 (+ 3)	405 (+17)	394 (— 3)
Dairy products, eggs and honey	190·0 (+40)	172·6 (— 9)	158·2 (— 8)
Butter	134·3 (+38)	122·2 (— 9)	106·4 (—13)
Th. tons	401 (— 5)	405 (+ 1)	423 (+ 4)
Cereals and feeding stuffs	296·7 (+ 7)	278·3 (— 6)	268·8 (— 3)
Fruits and vegetables	232·9 (— 6)	240·3 (+ 3)	251·0 (+ 4)
Unrefined sugar	77·1 (—18)	72·9 (— 5)	63·1 (—13)
Th. tons	2,422 (— 8)	2,200 (— 9)	2,068 (— 6)
Tea	112·3 (—12)	116·1 (+ 3)	115·3 (— 1)
Raw cocoa	25·0 (—13)	22·7 (— 9)	16·7 (—26)
Th. tons	86 (— 6)	97 (+13)	92 (— 6)
Beverages	37·0 (+ 9)	42·0 (+14)	46·9 (+12)
Tobacco	84·7 (— 3)	103·6 (+22)	100·7 (— 3)
Th. tons	134 (— 5)	163 (+21)	155 (— 5)

16 per cent. above the 1958 level. Imports of the principal item, butter, were 4 per cent. more in quantity than in 1960, but, with a further fall in prices (arrested and reversed before the end of the year) cost 13 per cent. less. There was little change in the quantity or value of cheese imports. Of the fall of £14 million in total imports of dairy products, £7 million was in imports from New Zealand, and £4 million in imports from Australia. Imports from other EFTA countries, including Finland, were £8 million down with imports from Denmark and Finland each down £3 million. There were substantial increases in imports from the Irish Republic and France.

Wheat imports declined once more; this was the sixth successive annual fall. It was to a small extent offset by an increase in imports of flour. Imports of *coarse grains* increased a little in total weight, but cost a little less. The main features were an increase of 270,000 tons in barley imports, and a comparable fall in imports of sorghums. The average value of barley imports was substantially lower, and the increase cost less than £3 million, whereas the average value for sorghums was little changed, and there was a saving of £5 million. Imports of *other animal feeding stuffs*, mainly oilseed cake and meal, were less both in quantity and value.

There was a further increase in imports of *fruits and vegetables*, mainly in fresh and canned fruit; there was a particularly marked increase in imports of canned fruit from the United States.

Imports of *unrefined sugar* declined in quantity and value for the fourth year in succession, and were 6 per cent. less in quantity and 13 per cent. less in value than in 1960. This fall was largely offset, in quantity though not in value, by a sharp increase in imports of refined sugar. *Tea* imports were 6 per cent. up in weight, but cost rather less. With a continued fall in average prices, in spite of a rally towards the end of the year, imports of *raw cocoa*, down 6 per cent. in quantity, cost 26 per cent. less. Coffee imports increased slightly.

Imports of *tobacco* were less than in 1960, when they had increased sharply. Both the rise and the subsequent fall were mainly in tobacco from the United States. Imports of *alcoholic beverages* continued to increase, by 12 per cent. The increase was mainly in wines, especially from France. It was offset to a small extent by an increase in re-exports.

Industrial materials

Imports of industrial materials in 1961 cost 7 per cent. less than in 1960, and the reduction in volume was almost as large. Never-

(Continued on next page)

theless, at £1,825 million, the cost was still above that of the previous peak year, apart from 1960, of 1957, and the volume was nearly 10 per cent. more than in that year. In the second half of the year both the value and the volume, seasonally adjusted, were about 4 per cent. below the average for the year as a whole. The fall in imports reflected the delayed effect of the ending of the sharp rise in industrial production early in 1960, and the much lower level of stock-building in 1961 than in 1960, particularly in the second half of the year when stocks were being built up rapidly. During 1961 imports of almost all the main materials were falling, and imports of most were less in 1961 than in 1960.

Imports of *timber* and *manufactured timber* (mainly plywood and building board) in 1961 were £12 million, or 5 per cent., less than in 1960. This followed an increase of 28 per cent. in the previous year. By the end of 1961 the fall had gone considerably further, and in the last quarter imports were 15 per cent. less than a year earlier. Most of the increase and subsequent fall was in softwood; imports of sawn softwood in the fourth quarter of 1961 were 19 per cent. less than a year earlier. The fall in hardwood and plywood imports started rather later, and was not so marked. Imports of *wood pulp* showed a rather similar pattern and in the year 1961 were 3 per cent. less, and in the final quarter 15 per cent. less in value than a year earlier. *Newsprint, paper and board* imports fell during 1961, and in the final quarter were 4 per cent. less than a year earlier, but in the year as a whole were 3 per cent. more than in 1960. Average import values of both softwood and wood pulp were rather higher in 1961 than in 1960, but did not increase between the final quarters of the two years.

Materials and Fuels

£ million c.i.f.

TABLE 11 (*Percentage change on a year earlier*)

	Year 1959	Year 1960	Year 1961
Basic materials	931·2 (+ 5)	1,060·2 (+14)	985·2 (— 7)
Hides and skins	48·7 (+25)	50·0 (+ 3)	46·9 (— 6)
Oils and oilseeds	112·5 (+18)	108·2 (— 4)	99·7 (— 8)
Rubber	63·8 (—16)	77·7 (+22)	72·0 (— 7)
Th. tons	254 (—28)	288 (+13)	325 (+13)
Wood and cork	142·4 (+ 1)	186·4 (+31)	177·1 (— 5)
Sawn softwood	100·3 (+ 5)	136·3 (+36)	126·4 (— 7)
Th. standards	1,443 (+14)	1,790 (+24)	1,601 (—11)
Wood pulp	99·9 (+ 2)	121·8 (+22)	118·0 (— 3)
Th. tons	2,250 (+ 6)	2,726 (+21)	2,599 (— 5)
Raw wool	146·8 (+10)	134·3 (— 8)	127·8 (— 5)
Th. tons	336 (+14)	288 (—14)	284 (— 1)
Raw cotton	60·8 (— 6)	66·4 (+ 9)	55·1 (—17)
Th. tons	275 (+ 6)	275 (— 0)	226 (—18)
Manufactures largely for further processing (1)	659·2 (+11)	903·1 (+37)	840·1 (— 7)
Chemicals	138·2 (+15)	175·5 (+27)	167·2 (— 5)
Wood manufactures	50·2 (+12)	60·0 (+20)	57·3 (— 4)
Newsprint, paper and board	73·6 (+ 4)	87·5 (+19)	90·3 (+ 3)
Cotton yarns and fabrics	44·0 (+37)	67·4 (+53)	72·5 (+ 8)
Other textile manufactures	53·8 (+ 2)	68·2 (+27)	73·8 (+ 8)
Iron and steel	40·1 (—12)	100·6 (+51)	49·0 (—51)
Th. tons	626 (—14)	1,682 (+168)	694 (—59)
Non-ferrous base metals	203·5 (+10)	276·6 (+36)	245·5 (—11)
Aluminium	47·1 (+18)	61·8 (+31)	50·0 (—19)
Copper	103·9 (+15)	136·5 (+31)	121·9 (—11)
Th. tons	440 (— 5)	554 (+26)	532 (— 4)
Lead	12·7 (+ 5)	15·4 (+21)	11·7 (—24)
Zinc	14·8 (+56)	18·1 (+22)	13·7 (—25)
Th. tons	175 (+29)	191 (+ 9)	165 (—13)
Total industrial materials (2)	1,590·4 (+ 7)	1,963·3 (+23)	1,825·3 (— 7)
Mineral fuels and lubricants	467·1 (+ 6)	480·3 (+ 3)	483·6 (+ 1)
Crude petroleum	313·0 (+ 6)	332·1 (+ 6)	350·8 (+ 6)
Mn. galls.	10,163 (+16)	11,559 (+14)	12,708 (+10)
Refined petroleum	145·7 (+12)	140·8 (— 3)	126·2 (—10)
Mn. galls.	3,323 (+16)	3,520 (+ 6)	3,065 (—13)

(1) Class D. Divisions 1-13.
(2) Basic materials and manufactures largely for further processing.

The value of imports of *textile fibres* was 8 per cent., or £20 million, less in 1961 than in 1960. Wool imports were only slightly down in quantity, but 5 per cent. down in value. Imports of raw cotton were 18 per cent. less in quantity and 17 per cent. less in value. Jute prices were on average substantially higher, although they were tending to fall during 1961; between the two years there was a reduction of 7 per cent. in the value, and 27 per cent. in the quantity, of imports. Imports of flax and hemps, both soft and hard, also fell substantially in value; the fall in the value of imports of Manila hemp was due entirely to lower prices. Imports of *textile manufactures* were again higher in 1961 than in 1960, but the rate of increase was much reduced, 8 per cent. compared with 39 per cent. in 1960, and during 1961 these imports were falling. By the final quarter the value of imports of cotton yarns and fabrics was 17 per cent. less than a year earlier. Between the two years imports of grey cloth fell slightly, and in the final quarter were one-third less than a year earlier. Imports of yarns and thread and of finished cloth began to fall later. Yarn imports increased by nearly 30 per cent. between the two years, and in the fourth quarter were still 3 per cent., by weight, more than a year earlier. Finished cloth imports were 19 per cent. more, in yardage, in 1961 than in 1960, but by the final quarter were 3 per cent. less than a year earlier. Imports of man-made fibre yarns and fabrics were little changed in value between the two years, a fall of about a half in yarn imports being offset by increases in imports of fabrics; imports of fabrics were still more than a year earlier in the fourth quarter. Wool yarn and fabric imports increased throughout the year, and were nearly 50 per cent. more than in 1960, £14½ million compared with £10 million, most of the increase was in worsted yarns from France and woollen fabrics from Italy. Imports of miscellaneous textile manufactures increased between the two years, but were less in the final quarter than a year earlier. Jute goods accounted for part of this fall.

Imports of *materials for the iron and steel industry* were sharply reduced, following the reduction in steel production. Iron ore imports were 16 per cent. less in value than in 1960, with a reduction of nearly a third between the final quarters of the two years. Imports of manganese ore and of ferro-alloys were 31 per cent. and 10 per cent. down on a year earlier in the final quarter of 1961, although only about 4 per cent. less in the year than in 1960. Imports of pig iron were very sharply reduced. Imports of almost all types of *steel* were much lower, except tubes, pipes and fittings. Most of the reduction was in sheets, imports of which fell from £40 million in 1960 to £8 million in 1961; imports in the fourth quarter were, however, at a substantially higher level than a year earlier or in the intervening period.

Imports of *non-ferrous metals*, and of non-ferrous ores and scrap, were substantially lower in 1961. Imports of the metals were 11 per cent. less in value, and although part of this fall is accounted for by lower prices, the reduction in volume was substantial. Copper imports were 11 per cent. less in value and 4 per cent. less in tonnage. Imports of lead and zinc were each down 13 per cent. in tonnage and about a quarter in value. Imports of aluminium were 19 per cent. less in value with a rather larger fall in tonnage. Nickel was an exception, with a moderate increase, due to an increase in price, in the value of imports of the metal and its alloys, and a large increase of 30 per cent. in the value of the imports of matte.

Imports of *rubber* increased in quantity by 13 per cent. or 37,000 tons. This was, however, less than the increase in re-exports, which amounted to 47,000 tons. Prices were substantially lower, and the total cost was reduced by 7 per cent. between the two years. These figures include both natural and synthetic rubber. Imports of synthetic rubber fell by 28 per cent., or 16,000 tons, as home production expanded.

Imports of *chemicals* were 5 per cent. less in 1961 than in 1960. This was a small reduction compared with increases of 27 per cent. in 1960 and 15 per cent. in 1959. The reduction in the fourth quarter, compared with a year earlier, was more substantial, at 11 per cent. It was mainly in chemical elements and compounds and plastics materials.

Mineral Fuels and Lubricants

The total value of imports of mineral fuels and lubricants was little changed between 1960 and 1961. Imports of coal remained extremely small. There was an increase of 10 per cent. in the quan-

tity of crude petroleum imported, but a fall of 13 per cent. in total imports of refined oil. The fall was in fuel oil and kerosene; imports of motor spirit and diesel oil increased.

Finished manufactures

The value of imports of finished manufactures increased by £44 million, 8 per cent., between 1960 and 1961, compared with 38 per cent. between 1959 and 1960. The reduction in the annual increase is partly due to the inclusion of an exceptionally large figure for aircraft in 1960, and partly to a sharp fall in imports of cars, but most other items also show substantially reduced increases, and there is no doubt that the underlying rate of increase during 1961 was substantially less than in the previous two years.

Table 12 shows an analysis of import of finished manufactures in the last three years between consumer goods, a number of "special items" which are clearly neither consumer goods nor capital goods, and the remainder, mainly, though not entirely, capital goods. Imports of consumer goods, including cars, were rather less in 1961 than in 1960. There was a sharp fall of more than 50 per cent. in imports of cars and motor cycles, little change in imports of other durables, after increases of 62 per cent. in 1959 and 21 per cent. in 1960, and increases in clothing and other consumer goods which were substantial, but very moderate compared with the experience of the previous few years.

Machinery and instruments constitute the great majority of the imports of capital goods. Imports of these were 27 per cent. or £63 million more in 1961 than in 1960. This large increase is significantly less than that of 37 per cent. which occurred between 1959 and 1960 and a consideration of the increases in each quarter of 1961 compared with the corresponding quarter of 1960, which were 35 per cent., 33 per cent., 24 per cent. and 16 per cent. suggests that there may have been very little increase, allowing for normal seasonal changes, after the second quarter of 1961. Imports of ships and boats have been declining in the last few years from the high level reached in 1958, as orders for tankers placed at the time of the Suez crisis are filled.

The Sources of Imports

Imports from the *overseas sterling area* as a whole have shown no consistent trend over the last two years. They were falling in the first half of 1960, rose sharply in the third quarter, but fell again in the following six months. There was some rise in the middle of 1961, but imports in the final quarter were no more than in the first. In the year as a whole, imports were 2 per cent. less than in 1960. Imports from Australia and New Zealand showed a generally declining trend, and in 1961 were 12 per cent. and 13 per cent. less than in 1960. Lower prices for wool, meat and butter were responsible for much of this fall. Imports from India were falling sharply throughout 1961, and in the final quarter were 18 per cent. less than a year earlier. The fall, however, followed a rise during 1960, and in the year as a whole imports were only 2½ per cent. less than in 1960. A reduction of 14 per cent. in imports from Pakistan in 1961 followed an almost equally large increase in 1960; imports were still, however, 27 per cent. above the 1958 level. Imports from Malaya and Singapore were 9 per cent. down, mainly as a result of lower prices for rubber. Imports from Ghana and Nigeria were 8 per cent. and 4 per cent. down.

(*Continued on next page*)

Finished Manufactures

TABLE 12 £ million c.i.f.
(Percentage change on a year earlier)

	Year 1959	Year 1960	Year 1961
Consumer goods (1)	115·7 (+51)	157·4 (+36)	154·8 (— 2)
Cars and motor cycles	21·2 (+114)	28·9 (+37)	13·9 (—52)
Other durable goods	34·4 (+62)	41·6 (+21)	42·3 (+ 2)
Clothing and footwear	41·3 (+39)	60·0 (+45)	67·2 (+12)
Other consumer goods	18·8 (+20)	26·8 (+43)	31·4 (+17)
Special items (2)	51·2 (+68)	51·7 (+ 1)	55·1 (+ 6)
Other, mainly capital goods	225·2 (+ 7)	333·1 (+48)	376·8 (+13)
Machinery and instruments (3)	173·2 (+14)	237·4 (+37)	300·7 (+27)
Aircraft and parts	7·6 (+ 1)	36·9 (+384)	12·5 (—66)
Ships and boats	13·7 (—38)	14·3 (+ 4)	12·0 (—17)
Other	30·7 (+ 8)	44·4 (+45)	51·6 (+16)
Total finished manufactures (3), (4)	392·1 (+24)	542·2 (+38)	586·6 (+ 8)

(1) Goods covered by headings in the Trade Accounts believed to include mainly consumer goods.

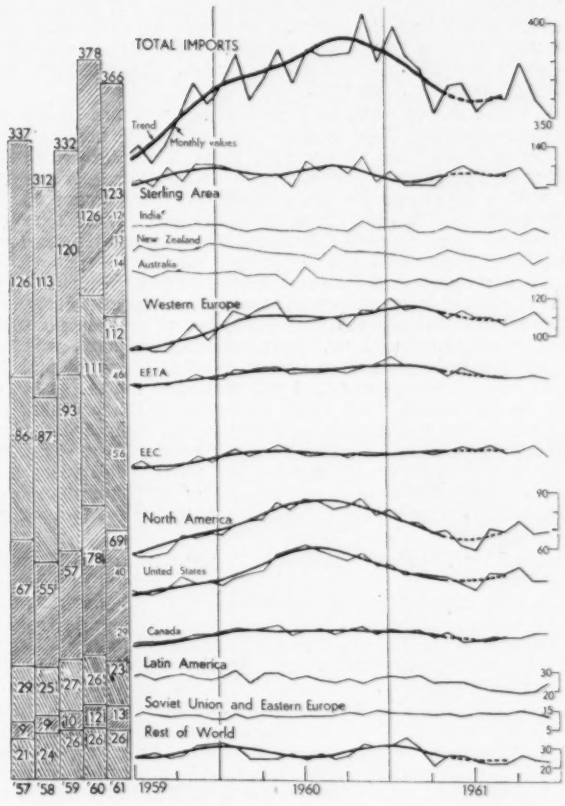
(2) Aero-engines and parts, arms, ammunition, etc., coin and works of art.

(3) Excluding exposed cinematograph film in 1959.

(4) Class D. Divisions 14-23.

U.K. Imports: Areas

Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f.



	1961									
	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Sterling Area	119	119	126	129	125	124	125	129	118	118
Australia	16	14	14	17	15	12	14	16	12	15
New Zealand	12	13	17	15	13	11	13	15	9	13
India	11	11	14	12	11	11	13	10	13	10
Western Europe	115	115	110	114	110	110	107	109	113	107
Economic Community	55	55	56	59	57	59	56	57	60	54
Free Trade Assocn. (inc. Finland)	50	49	44	48	45	43	43	43	44	43
North America	73	68	69	62	59	70	69	74	68	69
U.S.A. and Dependencies	41	40	40	37	33	42	41	45	38	38
Canada	31	28	30	26	27	28	28	28	30	30
Latin America	28	24	25	25	22	20	20	19	20	24
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	13	12	13	12	13	13	13	15	13	12
Rest of World	30	20	26	26	23	22	22	26	24	23
Total	375	352	367	368	354	361	360	378	359	350

with sharp reductions in raw cocoa, due mainly to price, and, in the case of Nigeria, in oil seeds and oils. There were also reductions in imports from Ceylon (2 per cent.), Rhodesia and Nyasaland (1 per cent.), West Indies (8 per cent.), and British East Africa (6 per cent.). Imports from the Irish Republic were 20 per cent. up in the year, with about half the increase in livestock, and much of the rest in meat and dairy products, although there were also significant increases in imports of textile manufactures. Imports from South Africa increased by 7 per cent.

With a rise during 1960 to a peak about the turn of the year, and a subsequent fall, imports from Western Europe in 1961 showed little change from 1960 (1 per cent. more). Imports from other members of the European Free Trade Association (including Finland), with a higher proportion of food and basic materials, were slightly down, and imports from the Common Market 2 per cent. up. Imports from Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland were less than in 1960, with the reductions mainly in timber, dairy products and meat and bacon. Imports from Switzerland and Austria continued to grow. Imports from the Common Market were tending to rise through most of 1961, but there was no further increase in this fourth quarter. There were further increases between 1960 and 1961 in imports from France, Western Germany and Italy, of 8 per cent., 7 per cent. and 4 per cent., but the increases from France and Germany were much less than in the previous year. Imports from the Netherlands were less than a year earlier in each quarter of 1961, and in the year as a whole were down 4 per cent. Imports from Belgium were down 6 per cent. in the year, but in the second half of the year were 6 per cent. more than in the corresponding period of 1960. Imports from Yugoslavia were 22 per cent. more than a year earlier.

Imports from *North America* were 11 per cent., or £108 million, less in 1961 than in 1960, but still 22 per cent., or £150 million more than in 1959. The course of imports from North America over the past two years has been dominated by imports from the United States, which rose to a peak about the middle of 1960, fell sharply in the following twelve months (by 27 per cent. between third quarter of 1960 and the third quarter of 1961) and were tending to rise again in the latter half of the year. A fall of £83 million between the two years included reductions of £21 million in steel, £17 million in non-ferrous metals, £26 million in aircraft and £10 million in cereals. There were also considerable reductions in chemicals, cotton and tobacco, but a further increase of over £20 million in machinery and instruments. Imports from Canada were down between the two years by 7 per cent., or £25 million, with nearly half of the fall in cereals, mainly barley.

Imports from *Latin America* were falling sharply during most of 1961, although there was some increase in the final quarter. Between 1960 and 1961 they were reduced by 10 per cent., or £31 million. A fall of 23 per cent. (£23 million) in imports from Argentina included reductions of £14 million in meat, £6 million in cereals, and £2 million in dairy products. There were also substantial reductions in imports from Venezuela, Chile, Cuba and the Dominican Republic. Imports from Uruguay were 29 per cent. up, with imports of wool more than doubled; most of the wool imports occurred in the early months of the year.

Imports from the *Soviet Union and Eastern Europe* were 12 per cent. more than a year earlier, but there was no further increase during 1961; imports in the fourth quarter were slightly less than a year earlier. Imports from the *other non-sterling* countries were 3 per cent. less in 1961 than in 1960. They were falling sharply in the first half of the year, and although they appeared to be increasing in the second half, imports in the final quarter were still 17 per cent. less than a year earlier. Imports from Japan, the only industrial country in this group, were 7 per cent. less than in 1960, following a slight fall from 1959. The fall occurred during 1961 and imports in the second half of the year were one-third less than a year earlier. Imports, mainly of oil, from the non-sterling Middle East countries were 8 per cent. less in value than in 1960. Imports from China were 25 per cent. up, and there was also a sharp increase from Formosa.

The tables below the charts show the seasonally adjusted figures only for the last ten months. Figures for earlier periods can be supplied. Application should be made to the Board of Trade Statistics Division (seasonal adjustment), Room 453, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London W.C.I.

Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports, exports and re-exports were published on January 23* and further analysis of the figures will be found in the form of tables in the Monthly Report on Overseas Trade† due to be published on or about February 22.

Imports by Areas and Countries (1)

TABLE 13 — £ million c.i.f.

(Percentage change on a year earlier)

	Year 1959	Year 1960	Year 1961
Non-Sterling Area:			
North America	683·1 (+ *3*)	941·3 (+*38*)	833·3 (—*11*)
U.S.A. and Dependencies	371·1 (+ *6*)	566·4 (+*52*)	483·6 (—*15*)
Canada	312·0 (+ *1*)	374·9 (+*20*)	349·6 (— *7*)
Latin America	321·1 (+ *9*)	310·1 (— *3*)	278·8 (—*10*)
Argentina	105·6 (+ *1*)	97·7 (— *7*)	75·1 (—*23*)
Venezuela	75·7 (+*15*)	71·8 (— *5*)	67·4 (— *6*)
Other	139·8 (+*12*)	140·6 (+ *1*)	136·3 (— *3*)
Western Europe	1,114·5 (+ 7)	1,326·0 (+*19*)	1,341·2 (+ *1*)
Economic Community	558·7 (+ *5*)	661·7 (+*18*)	677·6 (+ *2*)
France	103·7 (+ *3*)	131·9 (+*27*)	143·0 (+ *8*)
Western Germany	144·3 (+ *6*)	181·5 (+*26*)	194·3 (+ 7)
Italy	92·8 (+*21*)	98·7 (+ *6*)	102·4 (+ *4*)
Netherlands	160·0 (+ *0*)	180·3 (+*13*)	172·5 (— *4*)
Belgium and Luxembourg	58·0 (— *4*)	69·3 (+*20*)	65·5 (— *6*)
Free Trade Association including Finland	468·6 (+ *8*)	558·3 (+*19*)	554·3 (— *1*)
Sweden	128·3 (— *5*)	163·7 (+*28*)	160·8 (— *2*)
Norway and Spitzbergen	63·8 (+*15*)	77·6 (+*21*)	74·9 (— *4*)
Denmark	133·3 (+*15*)	144·5 (+ *8*)	142·1 (— *2*)
Switzerland and Liechtenstein	41·4 (+*12*)	46·7 (+*13*)	49·2 (+ *5*)
Portugal, Azores and Madeira	15·2 (+ *3*)	18·4 (+*21*)	18·3 (— *0*)
Austria	9·1 (+*12*)	11·8 (+*29*)	14·2 (+*20*)
Finland	77·6 (+*14*)	95·7 (+*23*)	94·9 (— *1*)
Spain, Canary Islands and Spanish Ports in North Africa	49·8 (+ *1*)	68·8 (+*38*)	69·1 (+ *0*)
Other	37·4 (+*33*)	37·1 (— *1*)	40·2 (+ *8*)
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	116·2 (+*14*)	138·7 (+*19*)	155·9 (+*12*)
Soviet Union	63·1 (+ *6*)	74·9 (+*19*)	85·1 (+*14*)
Other	53·1 (+*25*)	63·7 (+*20*)	70·8 (+*11*)
Other Non-Sterling	305·8 (+ 5)	318·2 (+ *4*)	309·8 (— *3*)
Middle East	159·2 (+ *8*)	155·9 (— *2*)	143·0 (— *8*)
China	19·7 (+ *6*)	24·7 (+*26*)	30·9 (+*25*)
Japan	43·1 (+*22*)	42·0 (— *3*)	39·3 (— *7*)
Other	83·8 (— *8*)	95·5 (+*14*)	96·6 (+ *1*)
Total Non-Sterling	2,540·7 (+ *6*)	3,034·3 (+*19*)	2,919·0 (— *4*)
Sterling Area:			
Australia	222·9 (+*12*)	197·2 (—*12*)	174·5 (—*12*)
New Zealand	182·9 (+*14*)	183·0 (+ *0*)	159·8 (—*13*)
India	142·6 (+ *2*)	148·5 (+ *4*)	144·9 (— *2*)
Pakistan	25·7 (+*30*)	29·2 (+*14*)	25·1 (—*14*)
Ceylon	39·7 (—*14*)	41·0 (+ *3*)	40·3 (— *2*)
Malaya and Singapore	56·5 (— *7*)	62·9 (+*11*)	57·0 (— *9*)
Ghana	21·2 (— *8*)	21·8 (+ *3*)	20·0 (— *8*)
Nigeria	87·4 (+ *9*)	81·0 (— *7*)	77·9 (— *4*)
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	90·3 (+*33*)	103·0 (+*14*)	101·8 (— *1*)
The West Indies	67·9 (+*15*)	72·0 (+ *6*)	66·3 (— *8*)
British East Africa	31·9 (+ *8*)	32·1 (+ *0*)	30·0 (— *6*)
Irish Republic	103·8 (— *4*)	121·9 (+*17*)	145·8 (+*20*)
South Africa	89·3 (— *1*)	96·4 (+ *8*)	103·3 (+ *7*)
Middle East	158·9 (+ *1*)	186·3 (+*17*)	194·1 (+ *4*)
Other	121·5 (+ *6*)	130·0 (+ *7*)	138·3 (+ *6*)
Total Sterling Area	1,442·7 (+ *7*)	1,506·4 (+ *4*)	1,479·0 (—*2*)
Total all countries	3,983·4 (+ *6*)	4,540·7 (+*14*)	4,397·9 (—*3*)

(1) Excluding exposed cinematograph film in 1959.

* Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, December 1961, H.M. Stationery Office, price 22s. 6d. (by post 23s. 5d.).

† Report on Overseas Trade published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 3s. 6d. (by post 3s. 10d.). Annual subscription £2 6s.

B.o.T. President Presents Carpet Design Awards

SPEAKING AT THE presentation of awards in London on January 22 to prize-winners of the international competition for carpet design, sponsored by the Carpet Trades Ltd., Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, said he was delighted that a prominent firm in the British carpet industry should have sponsored a scheme to find the best designs that any country could produce. This indicated that the industry, as a whole, was confident of its position in world markets, and was ready to look upon foreign competition as a stimulus, rather than a threat.

Mr. Erroll said that the British carpet industry today was an industry of which we might justly be proud. It had completed its greatest decade of prosperity since refugee Huguenot weavers first brought their weaving methods to Axminster and Wilton in the middle of the 17th century. Manufacturers' total sales of carpets and rugs increased from £65,000,000 in 1951 to close on £100,000,000 in 1961. Since the war, the industry had spent large sums on new plant and equipment, and British carpets had maintained their excellent reputation for quality, good colouring, a wide range of designs, and durability. 'It is claimed, and I think truly, that our industry makes a far wider range of goods than is produced in any other country, and it is able to meet not only the popular mass demand, but also such special orders as are required.'

On the export side, the President said that the story at the moment was not such a good one. It seemed likely that the final figures for our carpet exports last year would show a reduction on the figures for 1960, but he realized that much of the reason for that lay outside the control of the industry. While he urged the industry to greater export efforts, he congratulated it on having been quick to face the difficulties in some of its traditional markets, and for looking energetically to other markets for export trade. In particular, the industry was to be congratulated on the rapid growth in its sales to Western Germany where exports of British carpets had risen from some £63,000 in 1958 to over £1,000,000 in 1961. This year manufacturers from the export group of the Federation of British Carpet Manufacturers would combine to present their carpets at the Frankfurt Spring Fair, the British Trade Fair in Stockholm, the Marché Textile Fair in Paris and the British Textile Fair in Copenhagen.

Reduced Home Costs Lead to Lower Export Prices'

'THERE ARE TWO sides, of course, to our trading account. On the one side is the amount we earn from exports. On the other side is the amount we pay out for imports,' said Sir Keith Joseph, Minister of State, Board of Trade, when he spoke at a luncheon given by the London Branch of the Institute of Sales Management and Marketing, at the Connaught Rooms, London, on January 18.

He went on: 'Some say that we could easily export more than we import by limiting the amount of our imports. But this would surely be a step we should do our utmost to avoid for several reasons. First, other countries might reciprocate; secondly, we only buy imports because they are good value for our money, and therefore contribute to raising our standard of living; and thirdly, by limiting imports we would reduce the competition which is one of the essential bases of efficiency.

'It is, after all, efficiency – in market research, in design, in production and in selling – that will alone enable us to maintain and improve our standard of living in an increasingly competitive world.'

The Minister continued: 'We often talk as if efficiency only mattered in the export markets. But this, of course, is nonsense. It matters just as much at home. First because all our home costs enter at some stage into our export costs; and secondly – and this is the main point I am leading up to – because to the extent that our products for sale at home improve in value they will replace goods that are at present imported. The healthy way to reduce imports is not by controlling them, but by beating them. Beat them out of your home market and you'll be able to beat them in their own. And, as the tariffs come down, if you don't do this you may not long keep a home market of your own at all.'

Sir Keith Joseph's Industrial Tour

CONTINUING HIS intensive tour of Britain's industrial centres which began on January 9 (see *Board of Trade Journal*, January 19, page 95) Sir Keith Joseph, Minister of State, Board of Trade, visited on January 22, the Ipswich works of Ransomes and Rapier Ltd., manufacturers of drag-line cranes, pumps, concrete mixers, agitators and excavators, whose exports total 30 per cent. of production, and Ransomes Sims and Jefferies Ltd., makers of lawn-mowers, tractors, combines and other agricultural machinery. The exports of this company total 70 per cent. of production.

Later in the day Sir Keith called on the Ipswich firm of Cocksedge and Co. Ltd., structural engineers and iron founders, whose direct and indirect export products total 30 per cent. On these visits the Minister was accompanied by Mr. D. A. Wilson, Regional Controller, Board of Trade, Eastern Region.

Sir Keith is scheduled to visit the factory of Rylands Brothers Ltd., at Warrington today (Friday.)

His aim is to meet as many as possible of those who are already engaged in export trade in order to discuss with them successes, ideas, problems or difficulties.

During the week beginning February 5 the Minister will visit Blackpool, Preston, Birmingham and Leicester.

The Minister (centre) examines a piece of perforated platinum worth £3,000 at the works of G. A. Harvey & Co. (London) Ltd. With him are Mr. G. C. Harvey (extreme right) deputy chairman; and Mr. D. K. Fraser (second from right) managing director.

Scientific Instruments Exports Rise

THE VIGOROUS export drive made by the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers' Association was praised by Sir Keith Joseph, Minister of State, Board of Trade, at a luncheon given by the Association at the Connought Rooms, London, on January 17.

The Minister also congratulated the industry on its export conference and the mission it had recently sent to Italy. Exports of scientific instruments had jumped from £38 million in 1960 to £45 million in 1961.

He went on: 'The industrial world gets more complicated every day. This means that there is more and more scope for the man who perceives a new need and fills it. I have met dozens of them. Not always professionally qualified they have the skill to spot a process which could be improved and the skill to develop a machine or a gadget to improve it or they re-design a simple product so that it looks better or works better. The world then beats a path to their door. And that is how we find men running modest sized factories whose products sell in a wide range of overseas markets. The moral is that it often pays to concentrate on the difficult things.'

Basic Problem is to Increase Volume of Exports

THE basic need to increase the volume of our visible exports was stressed by Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the annual banquet of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce on January 18.

Turning to 1962, after reviewing the past year, he said: 'We shall continue to maintain the exchange value of our currency. That is our over-riding purpose. Sterling is certainly not overvalued. The July measures which included the borrowing of over £500 million from the I.M.F. caused sterling quickly to recover its strength. We were able to repay some £300 million of assistance received earlier in the year from central banks. We have already transferred back to the I.M.F. some £150 million. In December we made our annual payments on the American and Canadian loans, of which nearly £30 million was repayment of capital. Thus in relation to the strength of sterling the July measures have fully justified themselves.

'To maintain sterling, we have to improve the balance of payments. I am trying to hold our expenditures overseas. I am restricting the outflow of capital to the non-sterling area. We must do all we can to improve our invisible earnings. But basically the problem is one of increasing the volume of our visible exports. The balance of trade improved considerably in 1961 as a whole. Imports were 3½ per cent. less than in 1960 and exports 3½ per cent. more. But this is not enough. Although our exports to expanding markets have been rising and the figures for Western Europe have been good, there is still the need for a significant further increase.'

The Chancellor said that all he asked was the constant realization of the truth that Britain must export to live, and that was not a case where the battle for national survival could be left to the few. Far more people must become export minded. He kept under constant review, to use a Whitehall phrase, the help that Government could give to exports. A major operation on the insurance of credit was successfully carried out last year. Our system now was as good as anyone's. This winter we had been giving attention to the availability of credit and its cost; and he hoped that in a few days, progress would be announced on that front.* But important as all this was, the Goverment's most effective contribution must be to keep the balance in the economy right.

* *A statement on this subject was made by the Chancellor in Parliament on Tuesday and is given on page* 157 *of this issue.*

Health Certificates for British Business Visitors to Europe

BRITISH business visitors to European destinations are advised that a number of countries which normally do not ask for them, are temporarily requiring the production of a valid international certificate of vaccination against smallpox by visitors from Britain. British visitors without such a certificate are likely to be required to undergo vaccination immediately on arrival at destination, or alternatively to be placed in quarantine.

For further information about the present requirements of individual countries British business visitors are advised to consult their travel agents or the airline, etc., by which they propose to make their journey.

Deputation from Christchurch at Board of Trade

A DEPUTATION from Christchurch, Hants, was received by Mr. A. E. Welch, an Under-Secretary of the Board of Trade, on January 16. Officials of the Ministries of Labour and Aviation were also present.

The deputation expressed concern at the unemployment likely to arise in Christchurch from the closure of the de Havilland aircraft factory this summer and urged the Government representatives to do all they could to find a successor tenant for the premises and maintain continuity of employment for the men. The Ministry of Aviation said that they were actively pursuing negotiations and that an early and favourable decision was expected. The Ministry of Labour representatives said that it was not expected that a lasting unemployment problem would result from the closure.

English Text of the Common External Tariff of 'The Six'

TWO FURTHER parts of the Common External Tariff of 'The Six', which the Board of Trade are issuing in English, are due for publication shortly; and will be available from H. M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, as follows:

Date Available	*Subject*		*Price*
January 31	*Chapters 50-63	Textiles and textile articles	3s. 0d. (by post 3s. 5d.)
February 6	Chapters 64-72	Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, feathers, artificial flowers, fans.	3s. 0d. (by post 3s. 5d.)

*The Chapter headings referred to are those of the Brussels Nomenclature.

The description of the various parts is given in brief outline only.

This English version has been prepared by kind permission of the Commission of the European Economic Community. It should, however, be understood that the text has not been cleared with the Commission nor with the Member Governments of the Community and that the Board of Trade are solely responsible for it.

The tariff translation is being published in parts as each section becomes available to save time and so that firms and industries can purchase separately the volumes of particular interest to them.

Copies of the translation can also be seen at the Regional Offices of the Board of Trade in Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, Inverness, Leeds, London, Manchester and Newcastle.

Details of four of the eleven parts already published are given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 22, 1961, (page 1259) and January 12, (page 39).

Portfolio Investment by Overseas Residents in Securities of UK Companies

PORTFOLIO INVESTMENT by overseas residents in the securities of United Kingdom companies and the payments of interest and dividends on these securities amount to considerable sums and have important effects on the United Kingdom's balance of payments. With the quotation of more British securities on overseas stock exchanges this interest is likely to grow. The Board of Trade is now conducting inquiries designed to give better information than has been available hitherto on both the payments to overseas residents of interest and dividends earned on these securities and on the capital sums entering the United Kingdom for investment or being withdrawn when securities are sold.

Much of the data required is available in the Registers of members which companies are required to keep at their registered offices under the provision of the Companies Act, 1948. Some 250 of the largest United Kingdom registered companies in terms of market value of issued capital (for the most part those with market value of £20 million or more) are being asked to provide information from these registers covering the year 1961. Subsequently figures will be obtained quarterly, additional companies being included as necessary to improve the coverage.

B.o.T. Appoints Inspectors for Two Companies

THE BOARD OF TRADE in pursuance of the powers conferred on them by Section 165(b) of the Companies Act, 1948, have appointed Mr. Ralph Vincent Cusack, Q.C., of 1, King's Bench Walk, London, E.C.4, and Mr. Edward Rupert Nicholson, chartered accountant, of 11, Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C.2, as inspectors to investigate the affairs of Johore Para Rubber Company Limited and F.M.S. Rubber Planters Estates Limited.

B.o.T. South Western Region

THE TELEPHONE number of the Board of Trade, South Western Regional Office at Bristol should be Bristol 62-2851 (Code: OBR 2.62-2851) and *not* 62-1851 as published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 12, page 70.

Imports of Cigars from the Dollar Area

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce by Notice to Importers No. 995, dated January 26, that the quota for imports of cigars from dollar sources other than Cuba during 1962 will be £30,000, the same as for 1961, and applications for licences will be considered from traders who received licences under the corresponding arrangements last year (Notice to Importers No. 965 dated January 23, 1961). They should be accompanied by a return of imports in the following form.

> "The value of cigars originating in, and consigned from the Dollar Area other than Cuba (see note below) which were cleared through Customs by me/us acting on my/our own behalf or by a clearing agent acting on my/our behalf during the calendar year 1961 was £.....c.i.f.
> Signature.....
> Date..... Status.....
> (Owner, partner, company director or secretary)"

Note: The Dollar Area, excluding Cuba, comprises: Bolivia, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Republic of Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Philippines, United States of America, Venezuela.

It may also be possible to consider applications from traders who, although not qualifying for a licence last year, imported cigars from sources other than the Dollar Area.

Applications (on form TIP/A or ILB/A) should be sent so as to reach the Tariff and Import Policy Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, **not later than February 7, 1962.** Page 1 of the application should be completed and page 2 left blank; on page 3 and copies, only the applicant's name and address and the description of goods (Cigars) should be entered.

Imports of Some Stop-watches from the Relaxation and Dollar Areas

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce by Notice to Importers No. 996, dated January 26, that the quota for imports of stop-watches which do not tell the time of day of a value not exceeding £5 each c.i.f. from the Relaxation and Dollar Areas, will be £60,000 c.i.f. for the year 1962. It applies to all countries (outside the Scheduled Terrritories) other than:

> Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Germany (Soviet zone), Hungary, Japan, North Korea, North Vietnam, The People's Republic of China, Poland, Roumania, and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Applications for licences will be considered from previous licence holders and from other importers who can establish a direct interest in the trade. Applications (on form TIP/A or ILB/A) should reach the Tariff and Import Policy Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 **not later than February 9, 1962.** Page 1 of the application should be completed; on page 2, only the desired value of the licence should be entered; on page 3 and copies, the applicant's name and address, and the description of goods (Stop-watches which do not tell the time of day) should be inserted.

Imports of Rum from the Dollar Area

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce, by Notice to Importers No. 994, dated January 26, that the quota for imports of rum from the Dollar Area other that Cuba during the year 1962 will be £50,000 c.i.f. Over the same period, the quota for imports from Cuba is being repeated at $100,000 f.o.b.

Applications will be considered from accredited agents of overseas suppliers in dollar countries or from other importers who can establish a direct interest in the trade in rum.

Application forms (TIP/A or ILB/A) must reach the Tariff and Import Policy Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, **not later than February 6, 1962.** Page 1 should be completed; on page 2, only the desired value of the licence need be stated; on page 3 and copies, the applicant's name and address and the description of goods (rum) should be entered.

Export Merchants Re-form

THE NATIONAL GENERAL Export Merchants Group, set up in 1940 to maintain Britain's wartime exports, is to undergo a major re-organization. It was announced in London on Wednesday that the Group is to re-form as 'The British Export Houses Association', with headquarters at The London Chamber of Commerce, and branches at The Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester Chambers.

The objects of the Association are to assist and encourage manufacturers to increase their export business, and to promote and protect the interests of export merchanting, confirming, buying and indent houses as well as manufacturers' export agents throughout the United Kingdom.

A spokesman for the London Chamber of Commerce said that it was important that a responsible body should continue to be available to speak on behalf of the interests of the merchant community as a whole. 'One of our main tasks', he said, 'is to persuade both manufacturers at home and buyers abroad that the merchant makes a valuable, and often invaluable, contribution to Britain's export drive.'

Note: An article on how the group is able to help manufacturers in exporting was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on September 16, 1960.

Marking of Imported Umbrella Handles

THE STANDING COMMITTEE (General Merchandise), set up under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, will hold a public inquiry at the Board of Trade Offices, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, on February 16, 1962, beginning at 10.30 a.m., to consider whether imported goods of the following descriptions should be required to bear an indication of origin at the time of importation, sale and exposure for sale in the United Kingdom:

> Handles and parts incorporating handles (including blanks identifiable as unfinished handles) and knobs for umbrellas, sunshades and walking sticks.

A notice announcing that the Board of Trade had been asked to recommend the making of an Order in Council under Section 2 of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 27, 1961, page 865.

Communications regarding the inquiry should be addressed to the Secretary, Merchandise Marks Committee, Board of Trade, Room 1103, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, as soon as possible. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2264.)

AIR MAIL FOR SPEED

The successful exporter knows the value of speed in corresponding with his customers and in delivering his goods. The use of Air mail, especially to distant markets, may make the difference between winning and losing an order. Here are some examples:

	LETTERS		PARCELS	
	Air mail	Surface mail	Air mail	Surface mail
	Days	Days	Days	Days
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC	2	17–26	2	17–26
KENYA ...	1–2	18–32	1–2	20–34
MALAYA ...	1–4	20–26	1–4	20–26
NEW ZEALAND	2–6	33–51	2–6	33–51

Correct postage must be paid to avoid delay: Particulars can be obtained from the Post Office.

British Industry Launches a 'National Productivity Year'

A NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY Year initiated by the British Productivity Council will open in November, 1962, the aim of which is to focus attention on every possible means that lies within the capacity of management and workers to raise efficiency and lower costs—in manufacturing, agriculture, mining, building, distribution, transport, public bodies, all types of services and national and local government.

This was announced simultaneously in London, Cardiff and Glasgow yesterday. Under the patronage of HRH Prince Philip, it is backed by employers and professional organizations, trades unions, research bodies, and universities and technical colleges throughout England, Scotland and Wales. In detail the objects of NPY are to strengthen the determination of all organizations concerned directly or indirectly with industry to take a more active part in improving the country's efficiency and in maintaining its place among the leading industrial nations of the world; to foster a more favourable climate of opinion to better methods and their proper use in industry and in the community; to bring clearly before everyone in industry the nature and value of the services that exist to help him; to promote discussion and research into the needs of industry in respect of such services and the ways in which such needs could be more adequately met; to introduce into the activities of the bodies providing such services as much mutually agreed co-ordination as they think appropriate; and to bring into being a means of regular consultation and discussion which would allow such joint action, whenever desirable, to continue after the Year.

Mr. Harry Douglass, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation and this year's chairman of the British Productivity Council, said: 'Except for the war years this will be the biggest co-operative effort ever made by British industry. Its scope is tremendous, its potential enormous and its urgency unchallenged'.

Emphasis will be on activities both in individual industries and at local level (the B.P.C. has 114 local committees) and directed towards the general industrial community in every area of the country.

In a foreword to the special NPY brochure (obtainable free on request from the British Productivity Council, Vintry House, Queen Street-place, London, E.C.4.) H.R.H. Prince Philip writes: 'No amount of economic juggling can alter the fact that in the long run our solvency depends upon the efficiency of our industries and upon our national productivity. In order to maintain, let alone improve, our standard of living we have got to export our manufactured goods in the face of very tough competition from other highly industrialized and industrious countries. We can only compete with success if we can maintain a high standard of efficiency and productivity. The only alternative is lower wages and salaries and no one in their senses wants that to happen.'

Messages have also been received from Mr. Harold Macmillan, the Prime Minister, who writes: 'A National Productivity Year provides a framework within which all organizations able to play a part in raising our national efficiency can review their own contribution and make a united effort to focus attention on improved methods of work'; Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, who states: '. . the understanding co-operation of all who work as managers, supervisors or workers in every sector of the economy, is vital. The National Productivity Year is a joint expression on the part of all these . . . to do their share in raising efficiency'; and from Mr. Jo Grimond, Leader of the Liberal Party in the House, who writes: 'It is good indeed to see that industry, as represented by its organized bodies, is making a concerted drive to better its standard of efficiency, and to adopt the most modern methods to increase productivity.'

Index of Retail Prices, December, 1961

AT DECEMBER 12, 1961, the official index figure* which measures changes in the average level of retail prices compared with the level at January 17, 1956 (taken as 100), was 117, the same figure as at November 14. Calculated to one decimal, the December index was 117·1 compared with 116·9 in November.

* Details of the principal changes in the index groups between mid-November and mid-December are given in the January issue of the Ministry of Labour Gazette published yesterday.

Overseas Travel Agents to Meet British Tourist Leaders

REPRESENTATIVES OF overseas travel agents will meet in London in March to discuss their 'Come to Britain' problems with leaders of the British tourist industry.

They have been invited by the British Travel and Holidays Association, Britain's national tourist organization, to a conference to be held at the Board of Trade on March 1 and 2. All overseas delegates who attend will be representatives of the national travel agents' organizations in their own countries.

New Companies Registered in December

BELOW are details of new companies registered in Great Britain during December 1961 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee:

Nominal Capital	Public Companies	Private Companies	Total
Under £1,000	2	1,413	1,415
£1,000 and under £10,000	1	818	819
£10,000 and under £50,000	—	147	147
£50,000 and under £100,000	—	11	11
£100,000 and under £1,000,000	—	13	13
£1,000,000 and above	—	—	—
Total number	3	2,402	2,405
	£'000's	£'000's	£'000's
Total amount of Nominal Capital	2	7,768	7,770

Companies Registered in Great Britain in 1960-61

	1960		1961	
	Number	Nominal Capital £'000's	Number	Nominal Capital £'000's
January	2,376	7,379	2,933	8,057
February	2,639	7,835	2,731	9,304
March	4,054	16,177	3,820	17,075
April	3,043	12,022	2,620	8,470
May	3,406	10,682	3,020	9,402
June	2,751	10,849	3,084	10,669
July	2,642	6,429	2,682	7,144
August	2,581	8,839	2,466	7,142
September	2,588	7,471	2,411	8,385
October	2,312	6,714	2,456	8,005
November	2,814	7,057	2,584	8,979
December	2,725	11,050	2,405	7,770
Total	33,931	112,504	33,212	110,402

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Production of Cars and Commercial Road Vehicles in December

THE FOLLOWING table shows figures of production of road vehicles for periods up to and including December 1961, and exports of these goods as recorded in the Trade and Navigation Accounts. Both groups of figures cover complete vehicles (including unassembled vehicles for export) and chassis with engines for delivery as such.

Production

Number

	No. of weeks	Passenger Cars (including Taxis)		Commercial Road Vehicles			
				Goods		Omnibuses, Coaches and Trolleybuses	
		Total	Weekly Average	Total	Weekly Average	Total	Weekly Average
1956	52	707,594	13,608	286,446	5,509	10,504	202
1957	52	860,842	16,555	275,348	5,295	12,905	248
1958	53	1,051,551	19,841	297,785	5,619	15,071	284
1959	52	1,189,943	22,884	353,105	6,790	17,379	334
1960	52	1,352,728	26,014	438,924	8,441	19,048	366
1961	52	1,003,967	19,307	443,117	8,521	17,050	328
1960 1st Quarter	13	392,664	30,205	109,914	8,455	5,000	385
2nd Quarter	13	405,348	31,181	116,123	8,933	4,582	352
3rd Quarter	13	311,612	23,970	98,940	7,611	4,461	343
4th Quarter	13	243,104	18,700	113,947	8,765	5,005	385
1961 1st Quarter	13	218,003	16,769	119,745	9,211	4,895	377
2nd Quarter	13	283,666	21,820	120,087	9,237	4,423	340
3rd Quarter	13	245,217	18,863	99,849	7,681	3,766	290
4th Quarter	13	257,081	19,775	103,436	7,957	3,966	305
1960 October	4	90,312	22,578	34,412	8,603	1,484	371
November	4	76,009	19,002	35,838	8,959	1,708	427
December	5	76,783	15,357	43,697	8,739	1,813	363
1961 October	4	75,372	18,843	33,650	8,413	1,253	313
November*	4	81,821	20,455	33,694	8,424	1,270	318
December	5	99,888	19,978	36,092	7,218	1,443	289

Exports

Number

	Passenger Cars (including Taxis)	Commercial Road Vehicles	
		Goods	Omnibuses, Coaches and Trolleybuses
1956	334,176	122,018	3,741
1957	424,322	116,196	6,069
1958	483,877	105,877	5,752
1959	568,971	122,569	4,858
1960	569,889	139,134	6,391
1961	370,758	160,042	6,912
1960 1st Quarter	184,912	34,232	1,371
2nd Quarter	179,386	36,610	1,688
3rd Quarter	115,409	32,103	1,422
4th Quarter	90,182	36,189	1,910
1961 1st Quarter	85,219	48,357	1,976
2nd Quarter	93,672	41,231	1,695
3rd Quarter	87,464	35,846	1,464
4th Quarter	104,403	34,607	1,777
1960 October	24,937	9,074	416
November	35,993	13,617	694
December	29,224	13,398	809
1961 October	33,791	11,583	605
November	32,226	11,997	589
December	38,203	11,021	574

Notes: There are certain differences of timing and coverage between the production and export figures, e.g. the export figures include battery-operated road vehicles and exclude road tractors, while the production figures exclude the battery-operated road vehicles and include road tractors. Station wagons and estate cars are included with passenger cars throughout. The quarterly export figures include amendments not made to monthly figures.

* Production figures for November have been revised.

Visits Overseas by U.K. Businessmen

United Kingdom businessmen travelling overseas are urged, in their own interest, to give advance notice of Trade Commissioners and Foreign Service Officers if they propose to call on them, especially if it is intended to ask for information or other help which it may take time to prepare. It is often advisable to telephone for an appointment on arrival.

Export Services Branch and the Regional Offices of the Board of Trade, if approached, will pass information about pending business visits to Overseas Officers and provide letters of introduction.

Industrial Building in the Fourth Quarter, 1961

PROVISIONAL figures of building schemes for which industrial development certificates were issued during the fourth quarter of 1961 together with comparative figures for other periods are as follows:

	Number of Schemes	Total Area (million sq. ft.)	Number of Schemes	Total Area (million sq. ft.)
Standard Regions 1961 4th Quarter			1961 Totals	
Northern	24	3·3	152	6·3
East and West Ridings	41	0·6	203	3·2
North Midland	47	1·1	206	4·4
Eastern	48	1·0	234	5·2
London and South Eastern	88	1·6	414	9·4
Southern	40	0·6	175	4·3
South Western	32	0·5	149	2·7
Wales	22	0·3	114	2·2
Midland	59	0·8	280	4·9
North Western	60	1·3	318	7·3
Scotland	26	0·5	130	4·8
Great Britain			2,375	54·6
1961 4th Quarter	487	11·7		
3rd Quarter	601	11·7		
2nd Quarter	647	13·7		
1st Quarter	640	17·6		
1960 4th Quarter	675	17·8		
3rd Quarter	766	21·8		
2nd Quarter	1,028	23·8		

The figures relate to all building schemes for both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industry approved during the periods stated. They differ from the figures for periods before April 1, 1960 (the operative date of the Local Employment Act) and from those in the 'Monthly Digest of Statistics' and in 'Economic Trends', which relate to manufacturing industry only.

Inquiries on these figures should be addressed to the Distribution of Industry and Regional Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

B.T.H.A. Survey of Visitors to Bath

AN ESTIMATED 280,000 visitors spent £4 million in the city of Bath, Somerset, in 1961, says the British Travel and Holidays Association. These figures are revealed by the results of a special survey which the Association carried out last year in co-operation with Bath Corporation.

It is estimated on the basis of the survey that 180,000 short-term visitors stayed in Bath's hotels and guest houses during the year and that the city attracted a further 100,000 day visitors. About 35,000 of the staying visitors and 10,000 of the day visitors were from overseas. They spent an estimated £750,000 in the city.

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

TENDERS FOR HOME HELP OVERALLS

TENDERS are invited for the supply of UNIFORM OVERALLS FOR HOME HELPS for the period from 1st April, 1962, to 31st March, 1963. Forms of tender may be obtained on application to the County Medical Officer of Health, County Offices, Matlock. SEALED TENDERS (together with samples of materials) must be forwarded in envelopes which will be provided and must be delivered to the undersigned not later than 10 a.m. on Monday, 19th February, 1962. The Council does not bind itself to accept the whole or any part of any tender submitted.

D. G. GILMAN, *Clerk of the County Council.*

Orders, Deliveries, Production and Exports in the Engineering Industries

THE TOTAL volume of net new orders received by the industries producing engineering and electrical goods (Order VI of the Standard Industrial Classification), locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors contracted further in November when it was 9 per cent. less than a year earlier. The reduction was in orders from the home market which were 13 per cent. less than in November, 1960. Deliveries to the home market have been maintained at a high rate, in November they were 7 per cent. more than in November 1960; export deliveries were 3 per cent more than a year earlier. Orders on hand for the home market declined further in November and at the end of the month they were 8 per cent. less than the peak at the end of April. There was a small increase in export orders on hand.

It is provisionally estimated that production in the engineering and electrical good industries in November was 5 per cent. more than in November, 1960. This tends to confirm that production in these industries turned down in October when it was 4 per cent. more than a year earlier. In September production had been 11 per cent. more than a year earlier, in July and August 9 per cent. more and in May and June 10 per cent. more.

The index numbers in the tables have been rebased. The 'weights' for combining together production in the various engineering industries are the net outputs reported in the 1958 Census of Production less estimates of payments for services supplied by industries outside the engineering group. Index numbers of production, deliveries and net new orders are expressed in terms of average production or deliveries in 1958 = 100. For orders on hand end 1958 = 100. The rebasing has not significantly altered the trends exhibited by these index numbers.

An account of the statistics of deliveries, orders on hand and net new orders in Table 1 for the wider group of engineering and allied industries with definitions of the industries covered was published in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 22, 1960 (page 182). A description of the scheme of engineering statistics with details of the basis and scope of the statistics in Table 2 and definitions of the industries covered appeared in an article in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 8, 1959 (page 1077).

Engineering Industries (a)

Table 1 **Index Numbers of the Volume of Orders and Deliveries (b)**

	Total			Export			Home		
	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)	Orders on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)
	December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries =100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries =100		December 1958 = 100	Average 1958 deliveries =100	
1958	100	92	100	100	88	100	100	93	100
1959	101	105	104	102	103	102	101	106	105
1960	117	123	114	119	122	111	117	123	115
1960 1st Quarter	110	137	115	110	132	111	110	139	116
2nd Quarter	112	119	113	112	113	109	113	121	114
3rd Quarter	117	117	105	118	118	102	117	117	106
4th Quarter	117	122	122	119	125	122	117	120	121
1961 1st Quarter	126	142	119	124	131	119	127	146	119
2nd Quarter	125	121	124	122	114	118	126	124	126
3rd Quarter*	124	112	115	125	114	108	124	111	118
1960 July	115	125	107	115	131	106	115	122	107
August	117	109	92	117	102	87	117	112	93
September	117	119	117	118	122	114	117	118	118
October	117	119	121	118	120	120	117	118	122
November	119	130	120	120	133	121	118	129	119
1961 July*	126	127	123	125	137	114	126	124	126
August*	126	94	94	125	86	89	126	96	96
September*	124	116	130	125	122	122	124	114	133
October*	123	118	127	126	124	115	122	116	131
November*	122	118	127	127	133	124	120	113	128

* Provisional.

(a) Engineering and electrical goods (S.I.C. Order VI), locomotives and railway track equipment, railway carriages and wagons, heavy commercial vehicles and wheeled tractors.
(b) At constant (average 1958) prices.
(c) These indices have been adjusted to allow for differences in the lengths of calendar months, but not for holidays or for other seasonal variations.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

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Engineering Statistics (*Continued*)

Table 2 Engineering and Electrical Goods Industries (S.I.C. Order VI) Volume of Production, Exports and Orders on Hand

	Production (a)			Exports (c)	Orders-on-hand (end of period) (d)		
	Total	Mechanical engineering (b)	Electrical engineering		Total	For export	For home market
	1958 = 100			1954 = 100	December 1958 = 100		
1954	92	97	81	100	109	107	111
1955	98	102	89	109	119	111	122
1956	98	101	91	116	118	119	117
1957	100	103	96	117	114	116	113
1958	100	100	100	112	100	100	100
1959	105	103	110	113	101	102	101
1960	114	112	116	122	119	121	118
1960 1st Quarter	116	114	118	124	110	112	110
2nd Quarter	112	112	113	122	113	113	113
3rd Quarter	105	105	106	114	119	121	118
4th Quarter	122	120	126	127	119	121	118
1961 1st Quarter	118	120	116	143	128	126	129
2nd Quarter	124	125	121	140	127	124	129
3rd Quarter	115*	117*	112*	126	126*	126*	126*
1960 July	105	105	105		116	117	115
August	93	92	95		118	119	118
September	117	117	117		119	121	118
October	122	119	127		118	121	117
November	121	119	125		120	122	119
1961 July	121*	124*	118*		128*	127*	128*
August	95*	96*	93*		128*	126*	128*
September	130*	132*	126*		126*	126*	126*
October	126*	..	..		125*	128*	124*
November	127*	..	..		124*	128*	122*

* Provisional.

(a) These indices are adjusted to show changes in the average weekly rate of production, and eliminate the effect of variation in the length of calendar months, though not that of holidays and other seasonal factors.

(b) Including the scientific, surgical and photographic instruments, etc., and watches and clocks industries.

(c) Index of the value, at 1954 prices, of exports of goods of types made in the engineering and electrical goods industry.

(d) Indices of the total value, at 1958 prices, of orders held in these industries. The index numbers for 1954 to 1957 are based on much less complete information than those for 1958 and give a broad indication of the direction of change, rather than a reliable measure of its extent.

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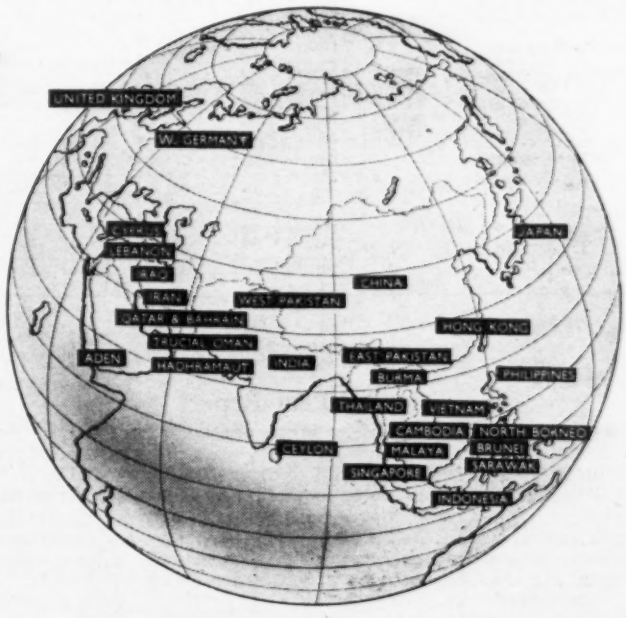

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Index of Paper Stocks

THE THREE tables below show indices of quantities of unconverted paper and board held as stock by makers, merchants, printers, and converters at the end of September 1961, and selected earlier dates.

During the three months July-September 1961, total stocks of paper and board decreased. Total stocks of printing and writings and of packings and wrappings were reduced by 4 and 2 per cent. respectively and total stocks of board by 4 per cent. Stocks at the mills, generally speaking, decreased proportionately more sharply than those in the hands of merchants, etc.

Table 1. – Stocks held by Merchants, Printers, Converters and Paper and Board Makers
Index of Quantity (January 1950 = 100)

	Sept. 30, 1960	Dec. 31, 1960	Mar. 31, 1961	June 30, 1961	Sept. 30, 1961
PAPER (excluding newsprint):					
Printing and writing:					
Mechanical printings	185	192	199	223	206
Other printings and writings	123	130	139	144	140
Total	135	142	150	159	153
Packing and wrapping:					
Pure kraft	212	213	227	219	213
Greaseproof, vegetable parchment, glazed transparent wrappings and imitation parchment	175	205	221	224	201
Other wrappings (1)	132	139	167	165	167
Total	160	169	192	190	187
BOARD:					
Strawboard and chipboard (2)	72	70	77	82	87
Carton board (3)	164	164	171	172	159
Total	129	129	135	138	132

Table 2. – Stocks held at Mills by Paper and Board Makers
Index of Quantity (January 1950 = 100)

	Sept. 30, 1960	Dec. 31, 1960	Mar. 31, 1961	June 30, 1961	Sept. 30, 1961
PAPER (excluding newsprint):					
Printings and writings:					
Mechanical printings	259	281	294	385	312
Other printings and writings	150	162	173	188	184
Total	170	184	195	225	208
Packing and wrapping:					
Pure kraft	388	369	447	502	505
Greaseproof, vegetable parchment, glazed transparent wrappings and imitation parchment	127	149	191	201	174
Other wrappings (1)	186	189	239	254	262
Total	206	208	261	281	284
BOARD:					
Strawboard and chipboard (2)	152	140	151	186	166
Carton board (3)	302	288	326	378	358
Total	251	237	266	312	293

Table 3. – Stocks held by Merchants, Printers and Converters
Index of Quantity (January 1950 = 100)

	Sept. 30, 1960	Dec. 31, 1960	Mar. 31, 1961	June 30, 1961	Sept. 30, 1961
PAPER (excluding newsprint):					
Printings and writings:					
Mechanical printings	145	144	148	136	149
Other printings and writings	110	114	121	122	118
Total	116	119	126	124	124
Packing and wrapping:					
Pure kraft	180	185	187	167	160
Greaseproof, vegetable parchment, glazed transparent wrappings and imitation parchment	199	233	236	235	215
Other wrappings (1)	98	109	123	111	108
Total	138	149	158	144	138
BOARD:					
Strawboard and chipboard (2)	59	59	65	66	74
Carton board (3)	148	150	154	150	137
Total	115	116	121	119	114

NOTES
(1) Excluding transparent regenerated cellulose film and plastic film.
(2) Excluding white-lined chipboard.
(3) Including white-lined chipboard.

Colombo Plan Report

THE TOTAL VALUE of external assistance directed to the countries of South and South-East Asia since the inception of the Colombo Plan in 1950 to the end of June, 1961, amounted to over £3,500 million. This was stated in the Tenth Annual Report of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee. As 1960-61 marks the tenth anniversary of the Colombo Plan, the report also contains a review of the overall progress achieved during the last ten years. Copies are available from H.M. Stationery Office. Price 13s.

Chemists and Druggists Year Book

The 'Chemist and Druggist Diary and Year Book' for 1962, is now available. Inquiries to Morgan Brothers (Publishers) Ltd., 28, Essex Street, London, W.C.2.

Retail Trade in Northern Ireland in November

STATISTICS prepared by the Ministry of Commerce show that the total value of retail sales in Northern Ireland in November was 3 per cent. higher than a year earlier, compared with increases of 4 per cent. in October and 6 per cent. in the third quarter as a whole.

Sales by food shops and by clothing and footwear shops increased by 6 and 4 per cent. respectively on a year earlier, while sales by household goods shops showed a decrease of 4 per cent.

A brief description of these new statistics was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 18, 1960 (page 608). Further details may be had on application to Northern Ireland Index of Retail Sales, Room 55, Ministry of Commerce, Chichester Street, Belfast. (Telephone: Belfast 28271, Ext. 112.).

Index Numbers of Values of Sales per Week (1959 = 100) and Percentage Changes Compared with a Year Earlier.

	All kinds of business		Food shops		Clothing and footwear shops		Household goods shops		Other shops	
		%		%		%		%		%
1960 Year	102	+ 2	101	+ 1	104	+ 4	94	— 6	105	+ 5
1960 Second quarter	102	+ 2	98	— 2	115	+ 5	95	— 3	100	+ 6
Third quarter	98	+ 3	100	+ 2	93	— 7	88	— 7	102	+ 6
Fourth quarter	115	+ 2	108	+ 3	122	+ 3	102	—16	128	+ 6
1961 First quarter	99	+ 7	105	+ 8	96	+11	88	— 5	93	+ 6
Second quarter	105	+ 3	107	+ 9	112	— 3	93	— 2	102	+ 2
Third quarter	104	+ 6	105	+ 6	97	— 5	97	+10	109	+ 6
1961 April	100	+ 1	105	+15	99	—15	87	— 8	96	— 4
May	110	+ 5	108	+ 6	126	+ 1	104	+ 2	104	+ 5
June	105	+ 5	107	+ 5	110	+ 6	88	Nil	104	+ 4
July	101	+ 5	102	+ 4	94	— 3	95	+14	109	+ 6
August	106	+ 7	107	+ 6	98	+ 8	103	+ 8	111	+ 7
September	104	+ 6	106	+ 6	100	— 3	92	+ 8	108	+ 6
October	107	+ 4	107	+ 5	111	+ 4	99	Nil	105	+ 2
November	115	+ 3	112	+ 6	127	+ 4	105	— 4	116	+ 2

Six New N.I. Projects in Two Weeks

NORTHERN IRELAND, which in 1961 had a record year in attracting new industries, has made a good start to 1962 with six new manufacturing projects announced in the first two weeks of January. The Northern Ireland Industrial Development Council state that firms that came to Ulster last year will provide a total of 8,500 new jobs, almost double the previous best for one year, and that the first developments of 1962 should boost this to about 9,000.

Sales by Wholesale Textile Houses in November

SALES by wholesale textile houses in November showed a decrease of 1 per cent. on a year earlier, compared with a similar decrease in October and an increase of 3 per cent. in the third quarter.

The value of stocks held by wholesale textile houses showed an increase of 8 per cent. on a year earlier compared with increases of 11 per cent. in October and 10 per cent. in the third quarter.

Note:

These statistics are prepared by the Wholesale Textile Association. Inquiries should be addressed to: The Secretary, The Wholesale Textile Association, 75 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. (Telephone: City 4444.)

Total Sales and Stocks

Index Numbers (average 1950 = 100) and Percentage Changes Compared with a Year Earlier

	Value of Sales (Total Home Trade)		Value of Stocks (at end period) (b)	
		%		%
1960 Year	106	+ 6	..	..
1960 3rd Quarter	99	+ 6	134	+10
4th Quarter	127	+ 1	110	+11
1961 1st Quarter	101	+ 9	136	+ 7
2nd Quarter	100	— 4	129	+ 4
3rd Quarter	102	+ 3	146	+10
1961 January	71	+12	120	+10
February	94	+ 5	138	+10
March	138	+10	136	+ 7
April	102	— 6	131	+10
May	103	— 7	130	+13
June	93	— 1	129	+14
July	75	+ 6	137	+12
August	93	+ 9	149	+11
September	138	— 2	146	+10
October	143	— 1	133	+11
November	128	— 1	129	+ 8

Analysis by Department

Percentage of Corresponding Values for 1960

	Sales (b)		Stocks (b)
	November	Jan.-Nov.	At end of Nov.
Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts	94·4	105·6	118·1
Women's coats, costumes, furs, and raincoats	87·1	99·9	127·7
Women's underwear	103·3	99·7	121·8
Women's hose and children's socks	111·5	105·5	105·6
Women's millinery	109·0	103·5	116·1
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	108·8	111·9	131·1
Children's wear	98.9	102·6	110·7
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	94·1	98·0	104·7
Gloves	94·0	98·7	102·0
Piece-goods and nets	86·7	92·2	105·1
Household textiles	97·9	98·0	108·2
Floor-coverings, furniture and hardware	101·3	103·2	96·2
Grand total (a)	98·9	101·3	107·9

Notes:
(a) Including some items not included among the sub-headings.
(b) Valued at cost.

B.O.T. Departments, Overseas Officers and Commercial Inquiry Officers

	Last published in Board of Trade Journal
Directory of Board of Trade Departments and Their Work	8 Apr. 1960
British Commercial Representatives Overseas	19 Jan. 1962
Board of Trade Departments	30 Sept. 1960
Board of Trade, Regional Controllers	12 Jan. 1962
E.C.G.D. Local Offices	14 July 1961
British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	12 Jan. 1962
U.S. Consular Offices in the U.K.	21 July 1961

Reprints of the 'Directory of Board of Trade Departments and Their Work' are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 0d. (by post 1s. 2d.).

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Patents Endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act, 1949, the under-mentioned patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified.

NUMBER	NAME	SUBJECT-MATTER
	December 22, 1961	
789,039	Ateliers de Carspach S.A.	Screw head and socket wrench.
823,808	Sperry Rand Corporation	Electromagnetic signal generators.
	January 3, 1962	
729,675	Sperry Rand Corporation	Aircraft landing approach system.
769,363	Force, S.	Devices for supplying water to the working faces of ploughs.
838,602	Power Jets (Research & Development) Ltd.	Gas turbine plant.
842,653	Obray, J.	Ultrasonic inspection apparatus.
847,810	Press Equipment Ltd.	Mechanism for feeding blanks or components to power presses and like machines.
850,364	Semtex Ltd.	Compositions of the modified – tar type.
872,042	Sperry Rand Corporation	Temperature responsive apparatus.
	January 5, 1962	
690,402	Taylor, Taylor & Hobson Ltd.	Optical objectives.
690,403	Taylor, Taylor & Hobson Ltd.	Optical objectives.
690,404	Taylor, Taylor & Hobson Ltd.	Optical objectives.
690,405	Taylor, Taylor & Hobson Ltd.	Optical objectives.
700,395	International Harvester Co.	Power transmission gearing for tractors.
737,298	International Harvester Co.	Harvester threshers.
784,185	International Harvester Co.	Combine harvesters.
	January 10, 1962	
711,466	Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd.	Fluid pressure control valve mechanism.
770,036	Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd.	Apparatus for covering a container with filamentary material.
770,315	Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd.	Pneumatic tyres.
778,886	Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd.	Mattresses.
824,166	Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd.	Fabric-reinforced rubber sheeting.
827,847	Semtex Ltd.	Compositions suitable for filling joints.
847,379	Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd.	Vehicle wheel anti-skid device.
853,525	Semtex Ltd.	Road-surfacing compositions and the like.
855,069	Semtex Ltd.	Filling of expansion and contraction joints.

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting Licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

GORDON GRANT
Comptroller-General

The Patent Office

Registrations of British and Foreign Films

THE FOLLOWING are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, January 19th, 1962

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time (minutes)	Date of Registration
		BRITISH			
Pathe Pictorial Series 365-377: *Pathe Pictorial No.* 370	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 27109	8	January 15
Newspaper Run	Saxon Film Co. Ltd.	Rayant Pictures Ltd.	Br/E 27110	17	January 15
O For Oxygen	" "	World Wide Pictures Ltd.	Br/E 27111	26	January 15
Stork Talk	Unifilms (London) Ltd.	Unifilms (Feature Productions) Ltd.	Br/E 27118	97	January 17
A Letter for Wales	New Realm Pictures Ltd.	British Transport Commission	Br/E 27123	22	January 18
Movietone News 1701A	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 26903	7	January 18
Movietone News 1702	" "	" "	Br/E 26904	7	January 18
Pathe News 62-5	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 26956	7	January 18
Pathe News 62-6	" "	" "	Br/E 26957	7	January 19
		FOREIGN			
Glass Skies	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Ceskoslovensky Filmexport	F 27112	20	January 16
Spring Voices	" "	Sovexportfilm	F 27113	45	January 16
Bolero	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Cinematografica Calderon, S.A.	F 27114	100	January 16
The Invisible Man in Mexico	" "	" "	F 27115	94	January 16
El Zarco – The Bandit	" "	Filmadora Chapultepec, S.A.	F 27116	80	January 16
Mexican Raffles	" "	Alameda Films	F 27117	83	January 16
War-Hero	British Lion Films Ltd.	Burt Topper Productions Inc.	F 27119	75	January 17
Tender is the Night	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation Inc.	F 27120	146	January 17
The Ninth Circle	Compton-Cameo Films Ltd.	Jadran Film	F 27121	103	January 18
Cinderella	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Sovexportfilm	F 27122	84	January 18
A Summer Date	Unifilms (London) Ltd.	Serena Film Co.	F 27124	85	January 19

Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series.
Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

required by customers in London may be obtained quickly from

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Government Surplus Sales by Auction

War Office

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Feb. 5-9	Vehicles, earthmoving, roadmaking, lifting equipment and motor cycles including:	W.D. Storage Depot., Ruddington, Notts.	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel.: 54272.)

60 A.E.C. 'Matadors'; 42 Diamond 'T' and 20 Scammell diesel tractors; International half-tracks; G.M.C. 'DUKWS'; excavators by Allen, Ruston Bucyrus and Smith; 50 tractors, angledozers and bulldozers by Caterpillar and Fowler; 20 mobile cranes (some diesel and/or lorry mounted); road rollers 2½ tons to 6 tons by Aveling Barford, Greenes and Wallis Stevens. Dumpers, fork-lift trucks by Coventry Climax and Clark; Aveling Austin '99H' power graders; Allen ditchers; 'sheepfoot' rollers; powered and towed scrapers by Birtley and Le Tourneau. Bitumen/tar heaters and distributors by Phoenix; Pullen P.B.S. laying machines; concrete and macadam mixers by Millars; Barber Greens asphalt finisher. Mobile workshops fitted lathes, drilling machines; generating sets, etc. 250 saloons limousines and estate cars (including 115 Ford 'Anglias,' 'Populars' and Morris 'Minors'); 75 Land Rovers, coaches and many other types of load carriers and dual purpose vehicles (some fitted with diesel engines). Mobile tankers (self-propelled and trailer mounted) 100 galls. to 2,500 galls., trailers 10 cwts. to 80 tons, plant ancillaries and spares by Allen, Caterpillar, Ruston Bucyrus, etc. Ingersoll-Rand pneumatic paving breakers; hand hammer drills; chain saws; winches; Johnson power rammers; centrifugal diaphragm and deepwell pumps, etc.

Feb. 15	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	Technical Stores Depot, Old Dalby, Leics. (Sale at Melton Mowbray).	Shouler & Son (Dept. L), 1 Norman Street, Melton Mowbray, Leics. (Tel.: 3081).
Feb. 20	Machine tools, vehicles and miscellaneous stores.	W.D. Storage Depot, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, London, S.E.18.	Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 10 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.3. (Tel.: Royal 4861.)
March 1	Machine tools, vehicles and miscellaneous stores.	W.D. Storage Depot, Bowhouse, Hurlford, Nr. Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.	Dixon & Wallace, Ltd., (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow, E.1. (Tel.: Bridgeton 2447.)
March 8	Miscellaneous stores	Command Ordnance Depot, Coypool, Marsh Mills, Plymouth. (Sale at Kinterbury House).	Woolland Son & Manico (Dept. L), Kinterbury House, St. Andrews Cross, Plymouth. (Tel.: 69292.)

Application for catalogues, available 14 days prior to date of sale should be made only to each auctioneer shown above (price of catalogue 1s. 0d. *Postal Orders* only).

Air Ministry

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Jan. 31	Huts and buildings, three steel drill sheds, two Hiniardi sheds, overhead cable, boiler installations, etc.	Royal Air Force Station, Wilmslow, Cheshire	F. R. Marshall & Co., 35 Princess Street, Knutsford, Cheshire. (Tel.: Knutsford 2561.) Catalogues free.
Jan. 31	21 'B' type huts; 1 Ideal Britannic boiler type 3K; 9 sections, 364,000 B.T.U.s; one 400 gallon calorifier; one 300 gallon feed tank.	R.A.F. Station, Aldergrove, Northern Ireland	N. M. Clarke & Son, Auctioneers, Antrim, Northern Ireland.
Feb. 8	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury, Kidderminster, Worcestershire.	Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcestershire. (Tel.: Kidderminster 2053.) Catalogues 1s. 0d. each. *Postal Orders only.*

The above sale will include clothing, furniture, footwear, parachutes, radio and electrical equipment, camera and photographic equipment, tools, tyres and tubes, fire extinguishers, aircraft spares, rectifiers, etc.

Feb. 22	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 35 Maintenance Unit, Heywood, Lancs.	Brady & Son, 17 Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire. (Tel.: Stockport 2252.) Catalogues 1s. 0d. each. *Postal Orders only.*

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised date of sale, on application to the auctioneers.

Ministry of Works

1962	Description	Location	Auctioneers
Jan. 31	Office and miscellaneous furniture, gas and electric domestic refrigerators, motor spares, steel shelving for racking, various trucks, plan presses, canteen equipment, engineering and electrical fittings, medical and laboratory equipment, etc.	Ministry of Works, Supplies Division, Clearing Store, Water Lane, Clifton, York.	Stephenson & Son, 20 Castlegate, York. (Tel.: York 25533.) Catalogues, price 1s. 0d., are obtainable direct from the auctioneers.

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SALES AND VALUATIONS
OF
FACTORIES
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British Overseas Commercial Representatives' Visits During February to April, 1962

THE FOLLOWING British Trade Commissioners and Commercial Diplomatic Officers are expected to be in this country during February to April, 1962:

AUSTRALIA (Adelaide)	M. E. Browne	British Trade Commissioner	February	Previously British Trade Commissioner in New Zealand (Wellington).
(Canberra)	*P. B. Hunt	British Trade Commissioner	From end February	Previously British Trade Commissioner in Canada (Montreal and Vancouver).
CANADA (Ottawa)	†L. Lightman		March	In present post since February 1960.
(Winnipeg)	†*J. R. Cross	British Trade Commissioner	End February-March	Has served as British Trade Commissioner in India (New Delhi) and Canada (Halifax).
CEYLON (Colombo)	*G. R. Latham	British Trade Commissioner	February	Has had commercial experience in Ghana (Accra) and India (Bombay).
EAST INDIES, SINGAPORE	L. A. C. Newns	British Trade Commissioner	March	Previous commercial experience in India
INDIA (Bombay)	†C. A. Holmes	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	March-April	Has served as Assistant Trade Commissioner in the Irish Republic (Dublin).
(Calcutta)	†D. J. R. Hack	British Trade Commissioner	March-April	Has served as British Trade Commissioner in India (New Delhi and Bombay), and Canada (Montreal).
(Madras)	F. F. D. Ward	British Trade Commissioner	February-March	Has served as British Trade Commissioner in Pakistan (Chittagong and Dacca) and India (Bombay).
NIGERIA (Enugu)	*R. E. Doubleday	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	To mid-April	Has served as Assistant British Trade Commissioner in India (Calcutta) and Nigeria (Lagos and Kaduna).
(Lagos)	†J. S. Sadler	British Trade Commissioner	March-April	In present post since November 1960.
RHODESIA AND NYASALAND (Salisbury)	†G. W. Brazendale, C.M.G.	The Principal British Trade Commissioner	From March	Previously British Trade Commissioner in India (Calcutta)
	*†D. M. March	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	From March	On secondment from the Foreign Office. Has served in Germany (Bonn and Hanover).
WEST INDIES, TRINIDAD (Port of Spain)	*A. S. W. Corbidge	Assistant British Trade Commissioner	From mid-February	Has been in the British Trade Commissioner's Office in Trinidad since 1958.
CUBA (Havana)	*M. D. W. McCann	Second Secretary (Commercial)	Early February	Previous commercial work in Venezeula (Caracas).
ETHIOPIA (Addis Ababa)	†M. B. Eaden	First Secretary (Commercial)	February-March	Has served in Holland (The Hague) and acted as Vice-Consul in the Congo (Leopoldville).
GERMANY (Bonn)	J. A. M. Marjoribanks, C.M.G.	Minister (Economic)	Mid-March	In present post since 1957.
PERU (Lima)	B. W. Gordon	Second Secretary (Commercial)	February	Previous commercial experience in Ethiopia (Addis Ababa).
PHILIPPINES (Manila)	*N. F. Date	Second Secretary (Commercial)	February-March	Has served in Bolivia (La Paz) and Spain (Madrid).
ROUMANIA (Bucharest)	†C. W. Squire	Second Secretary	March	In present post since December 1960.
THAILAND (Bangkok)	R. M. Tesh	First Secretary (Commercial)	February	Previously served in the Lebanon (Beirut).

*Not returning to post. †First notification in the *Board of Trade Journal*.

British firms and organizations which wish to meet any of these officers to discuss specific export problems or, in the case of Mr. Lightman, to discuss in particular Canadian customs problems, are asked to write for an appointment. It would be helpful if the nature of the problem, in particular the commodities involved, could be stated.

Those firms and organizations which would wish to see an officer *only* if an appointment in their own area could be arranged should contact the appropriate Board of Trade Regional Office or, in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast. Those which would either prefer or would be prepared, if necessary, to meet the officer for an interview in London should approach Tours Section, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1.

Firms are reminded that the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1, are in close touch with all overseas representatives and would be glad to advise British firms on matters relating to their export trade. Regional Officers of the Board of Trade or, in Northern Ireland, the Ministry of Commerce, Belfast, are also available for consultation on export matters.

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Financing of Export Contracts

MR. SELWYN LLOYD, Chancellor of the Exchequer, made the following statement in the House of Commons on Tuesday, January 23:

'With permission I wish to inform the House that as a result of discussions between the Bank of England and leading banks and insurance companies, details are being announced today of new arrangements for the finance of export contracts which are covered by a direct bank guarantee given by the Export Credits Guarantee Department. The London Clearing Banks and the Scottish Banks have agreed to provide finance for export contracts at a fixed rate of 5½ per cent. for terms between three and five years, while a group of member companies of the British Insurance Association have agreed to lend up to a total of £100 million at a fixed rate of 6½ per cent. where finance in excess of five years is needed.

'The effect of this arrangement is two-fold. First, it means that medium-term finance for exports will now be available at fixed rates more favourable than the present rates. Second, it means that substantial funds will be available to fill the gap between the period of up to five years post-shipment, which the banks are normally prepared to cover, and the longer terms which are normally more suitable for insurance companies.

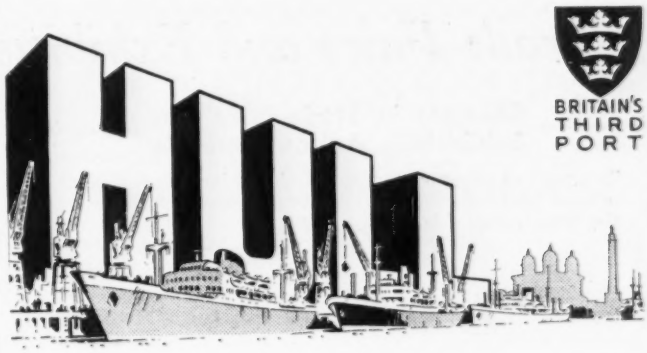
'These arrangements represent a notable advance on the present position. For the first time the banks as well as the insurance companies will adopt a general practice of providing export finance at a fixed rate, irrespective of fluctuations in Bank Rate. Moreover, the rates will be markedly better than those obtainable at present. Thus, whereas bank credit would at present generally cost 1 per cent. over Bank Rate and would change as Bank Rate changed, it will, if it is provided under these arrangements, cost 5½ per cent. fixed. Only, therefore, if Bank Rate were to fall to 4 per cent. or lower would the normal overdraft rate be better than the rate now proposed; and even then the borrower might well prefer 5½ per cent. fixed to 5 per cent. fluctuating with Bank Rate. The participation of the insurance companies in these arrangements will not only, as I have said, provide a significant amount of longer-term finance, but will also ensure that it is available at about 1 per cent. less than is at present the case. They are to set up a special company to handle this business for them.

'These arrangements are to run for a period of five years in the first instance. The Government warmly welcome the action of the banks and insurance companies in making them possible. I hope that other institutions, including, for example, those responsible for pension funds, will feel able in time to participate, so increasing the total amount of finance available.'

An announcement was made later on Tuesday afternoon by the British Insurance Association and the Banking Information Service. It stated that the banks and insurance companies have agreed to introduce new arrangements for medium-term finance for exports of capital goods. Under these arrangements, which are to run initially for a period of 5 years, the London Clearing Banks and Scottish Banks will provide finance at a fixed rate of 5½ per cent. for terms of 3 to 5 years post-shipment, while around 60 insurance companies will lend up to a total of £100 million at a fixed rate of 6½ per cent. where longer-term finance is required. All such lendings will require the direct backing of a guarantee from ECGD. Exporters requiring medium-term finance should seek it through their normal banking channels.

Potential Customers for U.K. Exports

BESIDES PROVIDING the *Export Service Bulletin* which, on a subscription basis, gives United Kingdom exporters news of specific overseas needs that come to the department's notice, the Board of Trade maintains lists of importers of various products in most countries which will be supplied on request. Application should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1, or to the appropriate Regional Office of the Board.



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Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas

Changes in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Announcements

BECAUSE of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
Outside Europe	Jan. 5	April 6
Europe	Dec. 1	Mar. 2
United Kingdom	Nov. 3	Feb. 2

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the following lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Extension 3096 Europe; 3097 United Kingdom and outside Europe) will be glad to answer general inquiries but application should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Publicity and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events, which owing to space limitation are not included in the list.

Amendments and Additions to Classified Lists of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions

THE FAIRS and exhibitions given below are amendments and additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on January 5, December 1 and November 3 respectively.

OUTSIDE EUROPE

No Change

EUROPE

The following amendments in dates of Fairs to be held in Paris have been made; The 4th International Textile Fair (M.T.I.) will be held from June 24-28, and not June 22-27; the Food Equipment Industries and Trade Equipment Exhibition will be held from November 16-24, and not September 15-24, and the International Packaging Exhibition will be held from November 16-24, and not September 15-24. These changes have been made since the last announcement in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 1, 1961, pages 1133 and 1134.

The address of the organizers should now read Salon de l'Emballage, 20 rue Carpeaux, Puteaux.

The 4th International Textile Machinery Exhibition will be held at Hanover from September 22-October 1, 1963, and not September 20-October 1, 1963, as previously shown in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 17, 1961.

Further information about this event may be obtained from Trex British Textile Machinery Organization, Old Colony House, South King Street, Manchester 2, (Tel.: Deansgate 6909).

UNITED KINGDOM

Additions:

LONDON: INTERNATIONAL BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' EXHIBITION. September 28-October 4, 1963

At Olympia. Apply The Trades' Markets and Exhibitions Ltd., 623, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whitehall 1371.)

LONDON: BREWING, BOTTLING & ALLIED TRADES EXHIBITION . October 5-9 1964.

At Olympia. Apply, The Trades' Markets and Exhibitions Ltd., 623 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whitehall 1371.)

Valenciennes Flower Fair

THE FEDERATION of British Horticultural Exporters, Ltd., is co-operating with the Board of Trade in a display of horticultural equipment at the Valenciennes Flower Fair from April 27 to May 7. This event attracts some three million visitors annually, both amateur and professional growers. The British display, on a site of 800 square metres will include a feature entitled 'The Garden of Tomorrow'. This garden will include an ornamental pool and fountain and a small swimming pool, and the latest labour-saving devices including automatic irrigation and grass-cutting equipment. Another feature of the display will be an all-electric greenhouse incorporating every form of electrical aid to horticulture.

Ten British firms manufacturing the larger items of horticultural equipment will be occupying stands adjacent to the garden, and a further eighteen will be showing smaller equipment in a pavilion based on a proprietary greenhouse structure.

Britain's Scientific Achievements Shown

A CROSS-SECTION of the latest developments of British physics was provided at the Institute of Physics and Physical Society Exhibition which was held at the Royal Horticultural Halls, Westminster, London, from January 15 to 19. This specialist display by universities, hospitals and commercial research organizations gave the expert in this field demonstrations of special interest, many of which have a direct bearing on the industrial processes of today.

Among the exhibits on view were a number of the new instruments and methods used at the various establishments of the Atomic Energy Authority. These included a glass fibre capillary leak, a high voltage high speed surge generator and a digital calculator for incorporation in instruments providing analogue outputs. Other commercial firms demonstrated new or prototype instruments in a comprehensive display of the results of the past year's research and development effort.

British Displays at Nuremberg Toy Fair

TWENTY-SIX British firms will take part in two combined displays organized with the assistance of the Board of Trade at the International Toy Fair at Nuremberg on February 11-16. Seventeen of them, members of the British Toy Manufacturers' Association, are staging individual displays of toys on a stand covering more than 2,000 square feet in a new hall at the fair. This exhibit follows two previous combined displays of British toys at Nuremberg and space has now been booked for British displays at the fair for five years, beginning this year.

Nine members of the British Model Engineering Trade Association will be taking part for the first time with a combined display covering about 330 square feet. Their exhibits will include scale models ranging from one of the original Rocket steam engine to a reproduction of a new diesel electric locomotive. In addition to the combined displays, at least 20 British toy manufacturers will be exhibiting independently or on the stands of agents.

New Edition: Hints for the Small Exhibitor

A third edition of the booklet 'Trade Fairs Help Exports – Hints for the Small Exhibitor' has been produced by the Board of Trade for the guidance of small firms contemplating exhibiting overseas for the first time. The booklet explains the purposes of exhibiting and gives guidance on the choice of fairs, the organization of exhibits and on official assistance available to the British exhibitor. It also lists major specialized fairs overseas. Copies can be obtained free of charge from any Board of Trade Regional Office, or from Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Ref. G.D. 1129/60.)

from
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to 2 April
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UTRECHT INTERNATIONAL SPRING FAIR 1962

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12-20 March (closed on Sunday)

CONSUMER GOODS SECTION

Household articles — electrical household apparatus — lighting goods — domestic heating- and cooking-apparatus (gas, coal and oil) — earthenware, glass-, china- and crystalware — household luxury goods — artistic and religious goods — gold- and silverware, jewellery — clocks — smokers' requisites — leather goods — baby articles — toys, sports goods — perfumery, cosmetics, toilet articles — gift articles — souvenirs and carnival goods — shop fitting — display and advertising material — photographic, cinematographic and optical articles — tools and hardware — sanitary articles and installation material.

CAPITAL GOODS SECTION

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Equipment and supplies for the building industry, road building, mining and earth moving — woodworking machinery — building materials — airconditioning — mechanical handling equipment, etc.

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For all information apply to the Royal Netherlands Industries Fair, Foreign Department, Utrecht (Netherlands).
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Licensing of British Exhibits at French Fairs

THE FRENCH *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce International* of January 17 announced the procedure which will be followed for the allocation of licences for British goods which are exhibited at French exhibitions and fairs in 1962.

Notice to Importers

1. In anticipation of the opening of the special 'Fairs' quota for 1962, the Commercial Department of the British Embassy in Paris wishes to inform applicants of the procedure to be followed in 1962 in order to obtain a share of the quota for the import of British goods exhibited at certain French trade fairs.

2. Applications for special import licences must be submitted by importers to the Commercial Department of the British Embassy who will pass them on to the competent French authorities for issuing to the importers.

3. Only those applications which fulfil the following conditions will be taken into consideration:
(a) The importer must be included in the approved list drawn up by the Embassy (see paragraphs 4 and 5 below);
(b) The goods must consist of those normally imported under the bilateral quotas agreed in the Anglo-French trade Sub-Committee, and published in the *Journal Officiel* and *Board of Trade Journal*.
(c) The goods must be exhibited at international fairs or specialized international exhibitions held in France during 1962.

4. Importers who wish to participate in the 'Fairs' quota for 1962 should submit a preliminary request covering their requirements *for the whole year* to the Commercial Section of the British Embassy, 35 rue du Faubourg Saint-Honore, Paris 8e. This preliminary request should be made as soon as possible and in any case *not later than February* 7, 1962. The preliminary request should provide the following details of an importer's exhibition programme for 1962:
(a) The name, address and style of the firm.
(b) The fairs or exhibitions at which the goods for which he intends to apply for import licences will be exhibited.
(c) For each fair or exhibition:
(i) The name and address of the British manufacturer of the goods to be exhibited for which a licence will be requested.
(ii) A description of the goods in question together with the complete item number of the definition in the French Customs tariff under which the goods fall.
(iii) The full value of the goods in question (f.o.b. in sterling).

5. As soon as possible after the receipt of the preliminary requests, which will be examined simultaneously, each applicant will be informed by the Embassy whether his name has been entered on the approved list, and of the approximate allocation up to which he may expect to be granted licences out of the 'Fairs' quota during the year.

6. Within 10 days after the closing of each fair or exhibition importers wishing to draw on their licence allocation for goods exhibited should submit an application to the Commercial Section of the British Embassy. This should be supported by a pro forma invoice (*with heading*) in duplicate and a certificate issued by the fair authorities stating the precise type of goods exhibited.

7. In the course of the year the Embassy will be prepared to forward, for licensing, to the competent French authorities, applications from importers on the approved list up to the limit of the provisional allocation communicated to them (see paragraph 5 above).

8. In the event of an importer changing his plans as notified to the Embassy (see paragraph 4 (b) and (c)) about the fairs at which he will exhibit or the extent of his effort at them, he should inform the Embassy at least eight days before the opening of the fair or exhibition affected. Failure to do so might result in his losing a portion of the provisional allocation originally made to him.

The French text of the notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 722, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

British Designs on Show in Helsinki

AS PART of its centenary celebrations, OY Stockmann A.B., Finland's largest department store, has invited the Council of Industrial Design to mount a display of well-designed British goods. The exhibition will be formally opened on March 1, by the Hon Con O'Neill, H.M. Ambassador to Finland. It is expected to remain on show for about a fortnight.

The main area will be devoted to a general display of modern British goods, including pottery and glass, metal tableware, kitchen and household equipment, light fittings, tools, furniture and accessories, household textile and furnishing fabrics, sports equipment, luggage and toys. Altogether, some 200 exhibits will be included.

Extra import licences, to the value of £45,000, have been granted to Stockmann's by the Finnish Government, to allow all the goods displayed to be taken into stock and offered for sale. It is hoped, therefore, that this exhibition will help further to promote sales of British goods in a market where there has been a steadily increasing demand over the last two or three years.

Mr. James Noël White, Deputy Director of the CoID, will attend the opening of the exhibition and will then, at the invitation of the British Council, undertake a series of lectures in Finland, and subsequently in Poland.

First International Congress on Diamonds in Industry

DIAMONDS in Industry is to be the theme of an International Congress to be held in Paris from May 25 to June 3 in connection with the Biennale Internationale des Industries Mechaniques et Electriques at the Centre National des Industries et Techniques (C.N.I.T.)

The Congress, consisting of an exhibition and symposium, is sponsored by a committee of leading personalities in the fields of productivity and scientific research from the most important industrial countries throughout the world, and is organized by De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd.; Industrial Distributors Ltd.; the Diamond Research Laboratory, Johannesburg; and the Industrial Diamond Information Bureau, London.

The exhibition and symposium are to be divided into sections covering new developments in the principal fields of industrial diamond use; concrete and stone machining; glass grinding; oil well drilling; general engineering; and the uses of fine diamond powders. Working machines developed for use in each of these fields will be shown at the exhibition.

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AND AT OFFICES AS QUOTED ASSOCIATED COMPANIES AND CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Overseas Trade Section

Trade and Financial Arrangements Britain and Hungary

DISCUSSIONS IN LONDON between representatives of the Governments of the United Kingdom and of Hungary which began on January 5 have resulted in the drawing up of quota lists covering trade between the two countries during the twelve months ending January 26, 1963. The Agreed Minute signed on January 17, and the quota lists are reproduced below for the benefit and information of traders.

Agreed Minute

Representatives of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic have met in London as provided in paragraph 1 (b) of the Trade Arrangement between their two Governments dated January 19, 1960, hereinafter referred to as the Arrangement. The following arrangements were concluded for the twelve months ending January 26, 1963.

2. The quota for Hungarian goods, for the purpose of paragraph 2 of the Arrangement, will be those set out in the list attached as Annex A.

3. The quotas for United Kingdom goods, for the purpose of paragraph 3 of the Arrangement, will be those set out in the list attached as Annex B.

ANNEX 'A'

Hungarian Goods For Import Into The United Kingdom During the Twelve Months Ending January 26, 1963

Item No.	Type of Goods	Value £'000 c.i.f. unless otherwise stated
1	Cotton piece goods	250 (a)
2	Worsted and woollen piece-goods and made-up articles of wool, excluding apparel	50 (a)
3	Man-made fibre piece-goods and mixtures thereof including grey cloth	120 (a)
4	Silk piece-goods	5 (a)
5	Piece-goods and made-up goods of linen, excluding apparel	100 (a)
6	Stockings and socks	100 (a)
7	Men's, women's and children's garments, not elsewhere specified, including lambskin coats but excluding garments of lace or lace trimmed (of which not more than £80,000 for knitwear and not more than £140,000 for shirts)	400 (a)
8	Gloves (of which not more than £120,000 for leather and fabric gloves)	200 (a)
9	Miscellaneous textile manufactures, not included elsewhere (of which not more than £10,000 for hat hoods and not more than £65,000 for cotton manufactures), including blankets and hemp twines, but excluding articles of lace or lace trimmed	100 (a)
10	Footwear (of which not more than £70,000 for women's shoes and sandals)	120 (a)
11	Manufactures of leather or similar manufactures of synthetic materials, including travel and toilet sets	55 (a)
12	Petit point handbags, panels and motifs and embroidered manufactures, excluding those lace trimmed or containing lace	10 (a)
13	Brushware (including brooms), haircombs and brush and comb sets	40 (a)
14	Basketware (of which not more than £2,000 for wicker cane and willow)	120 (a)
15	Enamel and aluminiumware including camping articles (of which not more than £15,000 for enamelware)	25 (a)
16	Bathtubs	60 (a)
17	Domestic glassware (of which not more than £15,000 for glassware decorated by cutting, etching, engraving intaglio or gold enamelling)	45 (a)
18	Vacuum flasks and refills	7 (a)
19	Pottery, including porcelain and china, the following:	50 (a)
	Peasant pottery and decorated (Herend) porcelain 40	
	Household earthenware 10	
20	Sports goods, toys and games, the following:	90 (a)
	Sports goods, other than fishing tackle (of which not more than £5,000 for footballs) 10	
	Toys and games, including rubber toys, dolls, playing cards and Christmas tree ornaments 80	
21	Airguns, shotguns and starting pistols and spare parts	20 (a)
22	Complete alarm clocks and spare parts	40 (a)
23	Optical articles, film projectors, cameras and other photographic accessories and instruments of all kinds, subject to type	70 (a)
24	Ampoules	10 (a)
25	Incandescent lamps, fluorescent tubes and radio valves, the following:	120 (a)
	Incandescent lamps and fluorescent tubes 20	
	Radio valves (not including transistors) 100	
26	Radio receivers, tape recorders and parts thereof (of which not more than £10,000 for transistorized radio sets and transistors)	30 (a)
27	Wooden and metal furniture of all types and parts thereof, and domestic woodware (of which not more than £80,000 for domestic woodware other than furniture, clothes pegs, coat hangers and clothes airers)	230 (a)
28	Silverware, jewellery, fancy goods, gifts, paintings	15 (a)
29	Miscellaneous machinery and equipment, the following:	300 (a)
	Industrial and domestic sewing machines and parts 25	
	All kinds of industrial and agricultural machinery and engines, electrical and non-electrical, and parts (excluding fractional horsepower motors) 225 (b)	
	Domestic electric appliances and espresso type coffee making machines and catering equipment 50	
30	Miscellaneous goods (not including textile and agricultural goods) not elsewhere specified	50 (a) (c)
31	Bacon	*Tons* 2,000 (a)
32	Canned ham	100 (a)
33	Winter salami and sausages and canned meat not elsewhere specified	280 (a)
	Winter salami and sausages 100	
	Canned poultry 50	
	Other (of which not more than £100,000 for pigmeat) 130	
34	Butter	*Tons* 2,000 (a)
35	Cheese, fruit juices and syrups, honey, wines and spirits	110 (a)
	Fruit juices and syrups (of which not more than £10,000 for apple juice and syrup) 30	
	Cheese 20	
	Honey 30	
	Wines and spirits 30	
36	Dehydrated vegetables and mushrooms and fruit	150 (a)
	Dehydrated vegetables and mushrooms 120	
	Dehydrated fruit (excluding apples) 30	
37	Canned vegetables and ready-made dishes	30 (a)
38	Canned tomatoes and canned tomato preparations	35 (a)
39	Pickled cucumbers and other kinds of pickles	95 (a)
40	Quick-frozen fruits, vegetables and fully cooked meat not including ham (unless chopped, ground, minced or sliced)	30 (a)
41	Apricot and peach pulp derived from fruit grown in Hungary	*Tons* 600 (a)
42	Other fruit pulp derived from fruit grown in Hungary (of which not more than 50 tons for apple, raspberry, and strawberry pulp taken together)	*Tons* 250 (a)
43	Canned fruit (of which not more than £35,000 for apples, pears, strawberries, raspberries, cherries and plums taken together, and of this £35,000 not more than £20,000 for plums and not more than £3,000 for apples)	60 (a)
44	Jams (of which not more than 500 tons for strawberry, raspberry, blackcurrant and plum jams taken together)	*Tons* 800 (a)
45	Fresh fruit (other than apples and pears) and fresh vegetables of the following varieties:	
	Root vegetables free from foliage, asparagus, aubergines, capsicums, cucumbers, green beans, green peas, marrows, mushrooms, pimentos, pumpkins, tomatoes, witloof chicory	45 (a) (d)
46	Onions and garlic	130 (a)
47	Fresh apples and pears	*Tons* 240 (a) (d) (e)
48	Chocolate and sugar confectionery, and all kinds of flour products	30 (a)
49	Miscellaneous foodstuffs (including leczo) and other agricultural products not listed elsewhere	80 (a) (c)
50	Stationery (other than paper)	20 (a)
51	Various rubber goods and rubber camping articles, excluding toys	35 (a)
52	Various chemicals and pharmaceuticals, subject to type	180 (a)
53	Safety matches	60 (a)
54	Books, periodicals, gramophone records	50 (a)
55	Visual aids for educational purposes	5 (a)
56	Household plastic goods	15 (a)
57	Hardware such as hand-tools, locks, padlocks and fittings	30 (a)
58	Sports boats and outboard motors	20 (a)
59	Fur bodies	10 (a)
60	Exposed films	15 (f)
61	Chilled beef, including offals	50 (a) (g)
62	Chilled offals, other than beef offals	p.m. (a) (g)
63	Chilled meat other than beef	p.m. (a) (g)
64	Poultry	p.m. (a) (g)
65	Game	p.m. (a) (g)

Notes:

(a) Specific import licences are required.
(b) The United Kingdom reserves the right to limit to not more than 30 per cent. of the quota the value of licences to be issued for any one type of machine tool or of other machinery.
(c) The United Kingdom authorities will, within the framework of their import policy, consider individually applications to import against this quota goods not specified elsewhere in this Annex.
(d) Imports are subject to compliance with United Kingdom Public Health and Plant Health Regulations.
(e) Licences will be allocated by the United Kingdom authorities.
(f) Estimate only. Specific import licences are required and are issued subject to satisfactory royalty arrangements.
(g) Imports are subject to compliance with United Kingdom Public Health and Animal Health Regulations.

ANNEX 'B'

United Kingdom Goods for Import into Hungary During the Twelve Months Ending January 26, 1963

Goods of United Kingdom Origin or Manufacture

PART I

The Government of Hungary will give general facilities for the import of goods not mentioned in Part II of this list to a value of £4·75 million, and will give facilities especially for the following types:

(*Continued on next page*)

Britain and Hungary (*Continued*)

Pharmaceuticals, antibiotics and fine chemicals including vanillin.

Resin raw materials (including phenol, phthalic anhydride, maleic anhydride and styrene monomer), synthetic resins (including styrene butadiene), moulding powders and other plastic materials.

Dyestuffs and auxiliary materials for the production of dyes; intermediates for the production of dyes; pigments; liquid gold.

Various other chemicals, including tin oxide, synthetic rubber, benziates, fatty alcohols, synthetic and natural waxes, pesticides, anti-knock compounds containing tetra-ethyl lead, oil additives, salicylic acid, nickel compounds, glue and gelatine, rubber compounding chemicals for natural and synthetic rubber including light magnesium carbonate and light magnesium oxide, textile auxiliaries, chlorinated diphenyls.

Man-made fibres and yarns thereof.

Platinum and platinum group metals and silver brazing alloys.

Telephone, telegraph equipment and communications apparatus.

Electrical wires and cables.

Television equipment.

Railway rolling stock and engineering equipment.

Civil aircraft, aero engines and aircraft equipment.

Complete factories and plant.

Other machinery and equipment and spare parts, including brush-making machinery, office machinery, food and packaging machinery, paper making and converting machinery, glass making and glass working machinery, leather working machinery, ships' equipment, textile machinery, mechanical handling equipment, gas and chemical machinery and industrial boilers.

PART II

The following specific quotas are established:

Item No.	Description	Value £'000 f.o.b.
1	Thoroughbred horses and livestock (including pedigree pigs)	16
	Pedigree pigs 11	
	Thoroughbred horses and livestock (excluding pedigree pigs) 5	
2	Miscellaneous food and agricultural products, including fish, cocoa powder, coffee extracts and essences, chocolate and sugar confectionery, cocoa butter, milk and other dairy products (including nisin), biscuits, quick-frozen fruits and vegetables, whisky, cod liver oil, essential oils, sauces, flavouring essences, food colours and aromatic materials	70
3	Chemical products, the following:	45
	Medicines for retail sale 20	
	Paints (for internal and external decoration, etc.), varnishes, specialized surface coatings, artists' colours and printing inks, ceramic colours and ceramic transfers 25	
4	Leather, and leather cloth, and table oil baize	10
5	Rubber manufactures, including tyres and tubes, covered and uncovered rubber thread	70
6	Veneers	p.m.
7	Various papers, including plastic coated papers, transparent cellulose film, and self-adhesive tapes for industrial use	70
	Various papers including plastic coated papers and cigarette filters 40	
	Transparent cellulose film 20	
	Self-adhesive tapes for industrial use 10	
8	Yarns, excluding man-made fibre yarns, but including non-tarnishing metallic yarns of all kinds	25
9	Wool cloth	80
10	Cotton and man-made fibre piece-goods, including tyre fabrics, tapes and light webbings	50
11	Linen goods and lace manufactures	10
12	Mineral manufactures, the following:	265
	Glass bulbs for electronic valves, cathode ray tubes and electric lamps 30	
	China and ball clays	
	Asbestos products, including filters and filtering materials, and thermal insulation – 85% magnesia or asbestos or calcium silicate 20	
	Abrasive grains, cloths and paper, and grinding wheels 35	
	Refractories, crucibles and carbon products (including artificial carbon products and those for the electrical industry), graphite powder and graphite electrodes 180	
13	Miscellaneous metal manufactures, including chains of all kinds, builders' hardware, engineers' cutting tools, handtools, domestic hollow-ware, cutlery, pressure cookers, cast iron pipes, razors and razor blades, bolts, nuts, rivets and screws, wedge wire, non-industrial liquid fuelled heating and cooking apparatus, sewing machines and parts, and tubular steel furniture	80
14	Machinery (including spare parts), the following: agricultural machinery and tractors, machine tools, kerbside petrol pumps, punched card machinery, electronic data processing machinery, printing and bookbinding machinery, and internal combustion engines (including marine engines)	300
15	Radio and television sets, radiograms, sound producing equipment and radio components and electronic valves	86
	Electronic valves 50	
	Radio and television sets, radiograms, sound producing equipment and radio components 35	
	Magnetic recording tape or film and lacquer recording blanks 1	
16	Vehicles, components, spare parts and engines	150
17	Domestic electrical appliances, refrigerators and parts, electric light fittings and portable electric tools	55
	Domestic electrical appliances, refrigerators and parts and electric light fittings 50	
	Portable electric tools 5	
18	Clothing and footwear, including furs and imitation furs	37
	Woven clothing and knitwear 30	
	Furs (including imitation furs) 2	
	Footwear of all types 5	
19	Instruments and equipment (including electronic), the following:	225
	Medical, surgical, ophthalmic and dental equipment and supplies 20	
	Scientific, industrial and measuring instruments, including engineers' gauges 125	
	Photographic and cinematographic equipment 20	
	Other electronic equipment not elsewhere specified 60	
20	Books, periodicals and music	25
21	Films, exposed	15
22	Photographic chemicals packed for the retail trade, and photographic sensitized materials (including those for industrial and medical use)	30
	Photographic chemicals packed for the retail trade 5	
	Photographic sensitized materials (including those for industrial and medical use) 25	
23	Miscellaneous consumer goods (including £10,000 for clocks and watches, and components) and including sports goods, toys, games, musical instruments, jewellery (including costume jewellery), perfumery, cosmetics, toilet preparations, gramophone records, linoleum and carpets, mechanical lighters, cigarettes and other tobacco manufactures, polishes, creams and dressings for footwear, furniture and floors	65

Tunisia and Sweden

IT WAS ANNOUNCED in the Tunisian *Journal Officiel* of November 21/24, 1961, that the trade agreement between Tunisia and Sweden signed on April 25, 1960, has been renewed unchanged for a period of one year with effect from April 1, 1961.

Swedish exports to Tunisia will include sugar, quality beer, hides, laminated wood, kraft-paper bags, baskets, pharmaceuticals, sanitary ware, razors and blades, stoves, radiators and parts, household goods, soft-cast pipes, refrigerators and parts, domestic electrical appliances, radio sets, power-house installations, cast iron goods, photographic equipment and spares, motorbuses, plastic plants and baskets, and various other goods.

Tunisian exports to Sweden will benefit from the liberalisation applicable to imports from O.E.E.C. countries.

The French text of the notice in the *Journal Officiel* may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 722, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

Finland and U.S.S.R.

A TRADE protocol for 1962 between Finland and the Soviet Union was signed in Moscow on November 25, 1961.

Total trade between the two countries in 1962 is expected to be about £123 million, or 25 per cent. higher than in 1961.

The main items to be exported from Finland to the Soviet Union are machinery for the paper industry, ships and ships' equipment, wood pulp and paper products, copper wire, cables and dairy products.

Soviet exports to Finland will include industrial machinery and appliances, motor vehicles, ships' equipment, solid fuel, crude oil and oil products, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, chemical products, timber and grain.

Inquiries concerning this protocol should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Room 729, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 371), quoting reference C.R.E. 9078/60.

(*Continued on next page*)

ADVERTISEMENT INQUIRIES FOR THE JOURNAL

Inquiries from the London Postal Area concerning the insertion of advertisements in the *Board of Trade Journal* should be addressed to **H.M. Stationery Office, Room D.63, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (City 9876, Ext. 147).**

Inquiries from other parts of the United Kingdom should be addressed to **Cowlishaw & Lawrence (Advertising) Ltd., Memorial Hall Bldgs., 16 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.3 (City 3718).**

Trade and Financial Arrangements (*Continued*)

Hungary and Indonesia

IT HAS BEEN reported that three agreements between Indonesia and Hungary were signed in Djakarta on September 5, 1961. These were:

(i) a long term trade agreement, by which a previous agreement concluded in 1957 was renewed and expanded;
(ii) an economic co-operation agreement;
(iii) a scientific and technical co-operation agreement.

According to information received the co-operation agreements provide for a Hungarian loan of £10 million to be used for industrial projects, including chemical, pharmaceutical, shipbuilding, food industries, electrical and engineering industries, and river transportation (water buses and shipyards). The technical co-operation agreement covers technical training of Indonesians and geological surveys of natural resources in Indonesia.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2197) quoting reference CRE. 4529/G.

Morocco and Bulgaria

THE MOROCCAN *Bulletin Officiel* of October 6, 1961, published the text of a new trade agreement between Morocco and Bulgaria signed in Rabat on August 18, 1961. The agreement is valid for one year with effect from August 1, 1961 to July 31, 1962.

Moroccan exports to Bulgaria will include citrus fruit, secondary cereals, millet, vegetable hair tinned and fresh fish, fish flour, preserved olives, olive oil, dried fruit and vegetables, cork and cork products, phosphates, hypherphosphates and superphosphates, and raw sheepskins.

Bulgaria's export to Morocco will include cheese, butter, jams and syrups of red fruit apples, dried prunes, sunflower seeds, chemical products including fertilizers, leaf tobacco, textiles, sawn wood, hurricane lamps, hardware and faience sanitary ware, domestic electrical appliances, radio equipment, and various electrical equipment, diesel engines, various machinery, pharmaceutical products and crude sugar.

The French text of this notice may be seen at the export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 722, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

Morocco and Republic of Mali

THE MOROCCAN *Bulletin Officiel* of December 22, 1961, published the lists of goods to be exchanged under the agreement signed in Rabat on August 8, 1960. The lists, which are not restrictive, are as follows:

Goods for export from Morocco to Mali:

Various fresh vegetables, citrus fruits, other fresh fruits, tinned sardines, other tinned fish, eggs, cereals, groats, oatmeal, granulated sugar, vegetable horsehair, Italian paste products, biscuits, tinned vegetable, tinned fruits, fruit juices, wines, sheets and pipes of asbestos cement, gypsum and cement, cork and cork products, cigars and cigarettes, explosives, paint and varnish, metal stoppers, box and bag wrappings, books and periodicals, enamelled kitchenware, metal mobile isotherms, electric wire and cables, hosiery, footwear.

Goods for export from Mali to Morocco:

Groundnuts and secondary products (oil, oil-cake, paste and flours), skins and hides, gum arabic, fine cotton. Various other goods.

The French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 722, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

France and Poland

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of December 16, 1961, published the extension of the trade agreement between France and Poland of December 10, 1960 for a further three months from January 1 to March 31, 1962.

Quota lists attached to the agreement have been opened at a quarter of their annual rate.

The French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 722, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London W.C.1.

Morocco and Senegal

THE MOROCCAN *Bulletin Officiel* of December 22, 1961, published the list of goods to be exchanged under the agreement signed in Casablanca on May 14, 1961. The lists, which are not restrictive, are as follows:

Goods for Export from Morocco to Senegal

Various fresh vegetables, citrus fruits, other fresh fruits, tinned sardines, other tinned fish, eggs, cereals, groats, oatmeal, granulated sugar, vegetable horsehair, Italian paste products, biscuits, tinned vegetables, tinned fruits, fruit juices, wines, sheets and pipes of asbestos cement, gypsum and cement, cork and cork products, cigars and cigarettes, explosives, paints and varnishes, metal stoppers, candles, box and bag wrappings, books and periodicals, enamelled kitchenware, metal mobile isotherms, electric wire and cables, brushware, hosiery, footwear, craftsmen's tools, pharmaceutical specialities, cars and lorries, various other goods.

Goods for Export from Senegal to Morocco

Ground nuts and secondary products (oil, oil-cake, paste and flours), skins and hides, gum arabic, agricultural equipment (except tractors), various other goods.

The French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 722, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

Visas for Former French Territories in Africa

THE BRITISH EMBASSY in Brazzaville has reported that visa regulations of the Central African Republic are being very strictly applied, and intending British visitors to that country should make application in advance to a Central African Republic Embassy or a French Consulate. No embassy for this territory exists in Britain, but it is understood that French Consular representatives in this country will issue visas in respect of the Central African Republic. All applications have, however, to be referred to Bangui, with very minor exceptions.

In addition, French Consular representatives in this country will issue visas in respect of the other three Equatorial African States—Gabon, Chad, and Congo (Brazzaville), and also for Togo and Cameroon. Visas for Dahomey, Upper Volta and Niger, however, are issued by the embassies of these countries in Paris. Embassy addresses are as follows: Dahomey: 89, rue du Cherche Midi, Paris 6e. Upper Volta: 159, Bd. Haussmann, Paris 8e. Niger: 154, rue de Longchamps, Paris 16e.

Visas for countries which have their own representation in Britain are issued by their embassies in London. These are: Mali: 21, Kenton Court, Kensington High Street, London, W.8. Ivory Coast: 4, Halkin Place, London, S.W.1. Senegal: 24, Cadogan Square, London, S.W.1.

The Mali Embassy in London has advised that there is a delay of about one week between the date of application and issue of a visa.

The previous notice about visas for Mali, which appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 31, 1961, is superseded by the above arrangements.

Issue of Visas to the Congo Republic (Leopoldville)

THE TUNISIAN EMBASSY in London has announced that it is now issuing ordinary visas for visits to the Congo Republic (Leopoldville).

All applications for ordinary visas have to be referred to Leopoldville and 14 days are normally required for an answer. The Tunisian Embassy add, however, that it would have no objection, once the visa applications have been entered in London, if intending travellers with business connections in the Congo Republic ask their local representatives to communicate with the appropriate Congolese authorities in Leopoldville in order to expedite the reply to London.

Travellers arriving without visas are now refused admission and are further reminded that visas can no longer be obtained on arrival in the Congo Republic.

Information for United Kingdom Exporters

BRIEF DETAILS are given below of overseas inquiries for United Kingdom products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the *Export Service Bulletin*.

The *Bulletin*, published three times a week, with a weekly Supplement, is available to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 614, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 778.) Copies of particular *Bulletins* containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy.

Calls for Tender

*Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. Reference numbers should always be quoted. The date given is the closing date for tendering. It refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. Tender documents are available for loan in those cases marked with an asterisk *.*

General (Inquiries by telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 738 and 771).

ARGENTINA

Construction of General San Martin Canal for Provincial Government of Mendoza; closing date postponed to February 6 (also Further Information). E.S.B. 18572/61.

AUSTRALIA

Lightning Arresters for Cairns Regional Electricity Board. February 13. E.S.B. 578/62.
Meteorological Instruments for the Capricornia Regional Electricity Board. February 14. E.S.B. 565/62.*
Generating Set for the State Electricity Commission of Queensland. April 4. E.S.B. 579/62.
Motor Vehicle for Fire Brigade Board, Queensland. February 14. E.S.B. 563/62.
High Frequency Testing Equipment for Postmaster-General's Department (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 364/62.
Transformers for the Townsville Regional Electricity Board. February 7. E.S.B. 377/62.*

BURMA

Construction of and Equipment for Brick Factory for Government Tile and Brick Factory Board. March 31. E.S.B. 655/62.*

Union of Burma Purchase Board:
Electric Light Bulbs, Switches and Fuses. February 5. E.S.B. 573/62.*
Tyres and Tubes. February 7. E.S.B. 574/62.*
Batteries. February 7. E.S.B. 577/62.*
Circular Saws. February 5. E.S.B. 571/62.*
Galvanized Iron Straps. February 5. E.S.B. 570/62.*
Belting. February 5. E.S.B. 572/62.*
Electrodes; Welding Flux. February 7. E.S.B. 575/62.*

CANADA

City of Winnipeg Hydro-Electric System:
Fire Protection Equipment. February 6. E.S.B. 558/62.*
Fire Protection Equipment. February 6. E.S.B. 587/62.*

CEYLON

Conveyor for Milk Board. March 14. E.S.B. 630/62.*
Barbed Wire and Staples for the Government Stores Department. February 27. E.S.B. 39688/61.*

Salt Department:
Pumps. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 344/62.*
Pumps. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 345/62.*

Ministry of Agriculture, Land, Irrigation and Power:
Timber Transporting Equipment; Chain Saws. February 27. E.S.B. 374/62.*
Air Conditioning Plant. February 20. E.S.B. 373/62.

Ministry of Health:
Surgical Equipment. March 20. E.S.B. 376/62.*
Films (X-ray) and Developing Chemicals. March 27. E.S.B. 375/62.*

CHILE

Cranes for La Junta de Adelanto de Arica. February 12. E.S.B. 358/62.*

EGYPT

Turbo-Generator Plant for Cairo Electricity and Gas Administration. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 34603/61.

Egyptian Railways:
Tyres. February 19. E.S.B. 2313/62.
Hand Tools. February 20. E.S.B. 2314/62.

GREECE

Institute of Social Insurance:
Chemicals; Dental Ampoules. February 8. E.S.B. 580/62.*
Dental Instruments. February 14. E.S.B. 581/62.*

INDIA

Crane for Andhra Pradesh Electricity Department (Further Information). Closing date postponed to February 28. E.S.B. 295/62.*
Grinding Machines for Hindustan Steel Ltd. Closing date postponed to February 5. Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 349/62.*
Thermal Power Station for J. & K. Minerals Ltd. February 11. E.S.B. 684/62.
Piping Plant and Piping for Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. Tender documents now available for loan. (exclusive of specifications) E.S.B. 39811/61.*
Thermal Plant for the Procurement Circle (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 33468/61.
Generating Plant: Switchgear for Madras State Electricity Board (Further Information). Closing date postponed to April 16. E.S.B. 35785/61.
Transformers for U.P. State Electricity Board (Further Information). E.S.B. 39363/61.*
Transformers and Switchgear for Punjab State Electricity Board (Further Information). E.S.B. 38899/61.*

Maharasthra State Electricity Board:
Transmission Line Towers (Further Information). February 9. E.S.B. 37980/61.*
Electrical Sub-Stations (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 37981/61.*

National Coal Development Corporation Ltd.:
Pneumatic Shovel Loader. February 13. E.S.B. 604/62.
Coal Cutting Machines. February 13. E.S.B. 597/62.*
Cranes. February 14. E.S.B. 605/62.
Air Compressors. March 3. E.S.B. 606/62.*
Oil Circuit Breakers. February 12. E.S.B. 598/62.*
Haulage Lines. February 7. E.S.B. 599/62.
Chain Conveyor. February 7. E.S.B. 600/62.
Booster Fans. February 12. E.S.B. 601/62.*
Vehicles. February 8. E.S.B. 602/62.
Crawler Tractors. February 12. E.S.B. 603/62.
Diesel Lighting Sets. March 3. E.S.B. 607/62.*

Atomic Energy Establishment:
Gas-Cutting Machine. March 9. E.S.B. 527/62.*
Pipe-Cutting Machine. March 12. E.S.B. 528/62.*
Electric Melting Furnace. March 13. E.S.B. 529/62.*
Electric Furnace. March 14. E.S.B. 530/62.*
Profile Projector. March 16. E.S.B. 532/62.*
Printing and Development Machine. March 19. E.S.B. 533/62.*
Compressors. March 6. E.S.B. 679/62.
Mine Fans. March 7. E.S.B. 680/62.
Machine Tools. February 21. E.S.B. 681/62.
Leak Detector. February 22. E.S.B. 682/62.
Arc-Cutting Equipment. March 8. E.S.B. 526/62.*
Twist Drill Grinder. February 16. E.S.B. 512/62.*
Straightening Presses. February 23. E.S.B. 517/62.*
Centreless Grinder. February 21. E.S.B. 515/62.*
Couplers. February 15. E.S.B. 671/62.
Gas Detectors. February 10. E.S.B. 672/62.
Switches. February 9. E.S.B. 675/62.
Hoists. March 1. E.S.B. 676/62.
Transformers. March 2. E.S.B. 677/62.
Locomotives. March 5. E.S.B. 678/62.
Sander. February 20. E.S.B. 514/62.*
Drilling Machine. February 8. E.S.B. 506/62.*
Pipe Threading Machine. February 7. E.S.B. 505/62.*
Lathe. February 6. E.S.B. 504/62.*
Filing Machine. February 12. E.S.B. 508/62.*
Photograph Die-Sinking Machine. February 14. E.S.B. 510/62.*
Band Saws and Feed Table. February 13. E.S.B. 509/62.*
Cutting and Grinding Machine. February 15. E.S.B. 511/62.*
Centreless Grinder. February 22. E.S.B. 516/62.*
Plate Shearing Machine. February 28. E.S.B. 520/62.*
Nibbling and Shearing Machine. March 1. E.S.B. 521/62.*
Plate Straightening/Bending Machine. March 2. E.S.B. 522/62.*

IRAN

Wire for Ministry of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones. February 5. E.S.B. 688/62.*

Ports and Navigation Organization:
Lightships, Lighthouses and Buoys. February 24. E.S.B. 664/62.
Diesel Generators. February 22. E.S.B. 665/62.*

Iranian Tobacco Monopoly:
Cardboard. March 4. E.S.B. 662/62.*
Cigarette Filters. March 1. E.S.B. 663/62.*
Cigarette Paper. March 5. E.S.B. 549/62.*
Ammonia for Ministry of Oil. February 6. E.S.B. 796/62.
Cranes for Government Oil Refineries Administration. February 6. E.S.B. 542/62.
Construction of Bridge for Ministry of Communications. February 10. E.S.B. 795/62.
Water Supply Scheme for the Ministry of Municipalities. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 39318/61.*
Diesel Generating Sets for Iraqi Republican Railways. February 18. E.S.B. 499/62.*

Baghdad Water Supply Administration:
Sulphate of Alumina (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 353/62.*
Gas Containers. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 39326/61.*

Ministry of Defence:
Electric Fans. March 5. E.S.B. 497/62.*
Public Works Contract. February 5. E.S.B. 496/62.
Electric Sub-Stations. Closing date postponed to February 14. E.S.B. 36328/61.*

Dairy Administration:
Vehicles. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 540/62.
Aluminium Foil. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 474/62.
Tractor and Attachments. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 794/62.

Central Foreign Purchase Board:
Asphalt Laboratory Equipment. Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 351/62.*
Sewerage Water Carrying Truck. Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 350/62.*
Plasma. February 11. E.S.B. 2301/62.
Fireproof Suits; Vehicles. February 18. E.S.B. 2302/62.

Iraqi Ports Administration:
Electric Lighting Fittings. February 21. E.S.B. 788/62.
Telephone Equipment. March 14. E.S.B. 792/62.
Drills – Twist. February 7. E.S.B. 783/62.
Crockery; Cutlery; Kitchen Utensils. February 14. E.S.B. 790/62.
Domestic Refrigerators. February 21. E.S.B. 786/62.
Chemicals; Port Fire Unit Equipment. February 14. E.S.B. 791/62.
Paint. February 14. E.S.B. 789/62

(*Continued on next page*)

Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

JORDAN

Mining Operations for Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. February 15. E.S.B. 588/62.*

KOREA

Office of Supply:

Aluminium Foil Working Plant; Machine Tools. February 8. E.S.B. 491/62/DLF'*
Cigarette Machinery; Generator; Vehicles. February 9. E.S.B. 494/62.*
Miscellaneous Equipment. February 6. E.S.B. 495/62.*

MALAYA

Transmitter for Department of Broadcasting. February 15. E.S.B. 690/62.

NORWAY

NATO Infrastructure Contract: **Construction of Conventional Ammunition Storage** for the Norwegian Authorities. Apply by February 15. G.D. 92/62 (43).

PAKISTAN

Carbon Brushes for Water and Power Development Authority. February 7. E.S.B. 700/62.*
Trailers for Karachi Port Trust. February 12. E.S.B. 595/62.
Textiles for Pakistan Western Railway. February 10. E.S.B. 650/62.

Pakistan Eastern Railway:

Refrigeration Plant. Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 441/62.*
Permanent Way Equipment. Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 442/62.
Clocks (Further Information). E.S.B. 443/62.*
Generating Set (Further Information). E.S.B. 440/62.*

Director-General of Supply and Development:

Steel Billets (Further Information). Closing date postponed to February 13. E.S.B. 35787/61/AID
Contraceptives. February 5. E.S.B. 596/62.
Sheep Shearing Machines. February 5. E.S.B. 654/62.*
Motor Vehicles. February 5. E.S.B. 653/62.
Scraper. Closing date is now February 19 (also Further Information). E.S.B. 34959/61.*

Pakistan Posts and Telegraph Department:

Communications Equipment. February 15. E.S.B. 591/62.
Radio Telephone Apparatus. February 17. E.S.B. 592/62.
Voltage Regulators. February 13. E.S.B. 589/62.
I.S.B. Receivers. February 15. E.S.B. 590/62.

PHILIPPINES

Turbines and Generators for the National Power Corporation (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 37972/61.*

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Wagons for Ports, Railways and Transport Department. February 28. E.S.B. 487/62.

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Street Lighting Contactors; Cable for City of Bulawayo Electricity Department. February 7. E.S.B. 631/62.*

SOUTH AFRICA

Hydro-Electric and Water Supply Project for South African Native Trust. March 1. E.S.B. 26107/61.
Bookbinding Cloth for Cape Provincial Administration. February 9. E.S.B. 546/62.*
Sewage Disintegrating Machine for City of Johannesburg, City Treasurer's Department. February 20. E.S.B. 625/62.*

Transvaal Provincial Tender Board:

Scientific Instruments. February 9. E.S.B. 555/62.*
Stainless Steel Hollow-ware. February 23. E.S.B. 550/62.*
X-ray Equipment. February 9. E.S.B. 556/62.*
Hospital Equipment. February 9. E.S.B. 557/62.*
Hydraulic Pullers. February 9. E.S.B. 553/62.*
Brass and Bronze. February 9. E.S.B. 552/62.*
Concrete Mixers. February 23. E.S.B. 554/62.*

SINGAPORE

Cable for City Electricity Department. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 537/62.*

SUDAN

Well Development Equipment for Land Use and Rural Water Development Department. February 15. E.S.B. 670/62.
Insecticides for Sudan Gezira Board (Further Information). February 24. E.S.B. 449/62.*

Sudan Railways:

Electrical Equipment. February 28. E.S.B. 694/62.
Machine Tool. February 26. E.S.B. 656/62.
Cold Storage Room. Closing date postponed to February 7. E.S.B. 38551/61.*

SYRIA

Electrical Plant for the General Organization for the Five-Year Plan. March 1. E.S.B. 2338/62.

THAILAND

Footwear Repair Equipment for the Quartermaster-General's Department. February 7. E.S.B. 620/62.*
Brushes for State Railways of Thailand. February 8. E.S.B. 610/62.
Transformers for the Provincial Electricity Authority. February 5. E.S.B. 621/62.

Telephone Organization of Thailand:

Cable. February 9. E.S.B. 609/62.*
Insulated Wiring. February 7. E.S.B. 608/62.

TRINIDAD

Pipe and Pipe Specials for Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission (Further Information). Closing date postponed to April 12. Tender documents now obtainable for loan. E.S.B 38516/61.

TURKEY

NATO Infrastructure Contracts: **Construction of Fuel Drainage System** for the Turkish Authorities. Apply by February 15. G.D. 1590/60 (38).
Electrical Power Plant Instrument Equipment, etc. for Istanbul Elektrik Tramvay Vetunel Iwaresi Metrohan. February 21. E.S.B. 2339/62/DLF.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Station Service Switchgear for United States Army Engineer District, Omaha. February 6. E.S.B. 685/62.*
Transmission Line Structures for Department of Interior. Closing date postponed to February 6. E.S.B. 31951/61.*

Bonneville Power Administration:

Structural Steel (Further Information). E.S.B. 27309/61.*
Transformers. Closing date postponed to February 14. E.S.B. 27062/61.*

URUGUAY

Tug for Direccion de Hidrografia. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 534/62.

Ministerio de Salud Publica:

Vehicles. February 27. E.S.B. 535/62.*
Chains. February 20. E.S.B. 536/62.*

Agency and Export Opportunities, Market Surveys, Etc.

Further details of the items referred to below are contained in recent issues of the Export Service Bulletin, or Supplement, copies of which can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1, on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy. The reference number should be quoted in all inquiries.

Argentine
Expansion of industry. (E.S.B. 2096/62.)

Australia
Inquiry for electric motors; switchgear. (E.S.B. 1029/62.)
Manufacture under licence – power transmission equipment. (E.S.B. 37444/61.)

Austria
Market report on office machinery. (E.S.B. 36452/61.)

Belgium
Market report on furniture. (E.S.B. 31596/61.)

Canada
Inquiry for electrical equipment; electronic products. (E.S.B. 1525/62.)
Federal Government Contracts. (E.S.B. 14025/60.)

Ceylon
Inquiry for wire-working machines; wire. (E.S.B. 1789/62.)
Inquiry for machinery and plant. (E.S.B. 39856/61.)

China
Economic report, December 1961. (C.R.E. 631/61.)

Czechoslovakia
Economic report, November 1961. (C.R.E. 4527/61.)

Denmark
Market report on toilet preparations. (E.S.B. 36839/61.)

Egypt
Inquiry for furnaces. (E.S.B. 622/62.)
Import Procedure of the United Arab Republic. (E.S.B. 1760/62.)

Finland/U.S.S.R.
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 9078/60.)

France
Agency inquiry for canned foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 1746/62.)
Agency inquiry for construction equipment; civil engineering equipment. (E.S.B. 1880/62.)
Agency inquiry for agricultural tractors. (E.S.B. 1367/62.)
Agency inquiry for bicycle and motor-bicycle spare parts. (E.S.B. 1644/62.)
Agency inquiry for biscuits; confectionery. (E.S.B. 1852/62.)
Agency inquiry for tools and accessories. (E.S.B. 1853/62.)
Agency inquiry for plastics products for agricultural purposes. (E.S.B. 1900/62.)

Germany
Agency inquiry for rubber safety boots and shoes. (E.S.B. 1042/62.)
Market report on domestic furniture and office furniture. (E.S.B. 1389/62.)
Economic report, January 8-14, 1962. (C.R.E. 1479/G.)
Import Committee Publication, January 3, 1962 – foodstuffs. (C.R.E. 158/62.)

Greece
Market report on pharmaceuticals. (E.S.B. 37665/61.)

Hungary/Indonesia
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 4529/G.)

Iraq
Agency inquiry for pipes and fittings; sanitary earthenware. (E.S.B. 1728/62.)

Israel
Economic report, December 1961. (C.R.E. 3000/G.3.)

Jamaica
Agency inquiry for generating sets. (E.S.B. 1359/62.)

Jordan
Inquiry for machinery for making sisal ropes. (E.S.B. 1865/62.)

Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

Liberia
Economic report, July-December 1961. (C.R.E. 899/G.)

Libya
Inquiry for pharmaceuticals. (E.S.B. 1660/62.)

Malaya (Federation of)
Economic report, September-November 1961. (C.R.E. 825/3/R.)

Netherlands
Market report on television receivers. (E.S.B. 37680/61.)

Norway
Inquiry for piston rings. (E.S.B. 1510/62.)

Pakistan
International Fair, 1962. (G.D. 2091/61.)

Philippines Republic
Inquiry for office equipment assembly. (E.S.B. 37872/61.)

Poland
Inquiry for machinery for injection needles. (E.S.B. 39100/61.)

Portugal
Agency inquiry for photo-copying machines. (E.S.B. 1736/62.)
Tax on luxury goods. (E.S.B. 1025/62.)

Rhodesia and Nyasaland
Economic report, October-December 1961. (C.R.E. 751/2/R.)

Senegal
Economic report for 1960. (C.R.E. 4905/G.)

Singapore
Agency inquiry for gas burners. (E.S.B. 1722/62.)

Sudan
Inquiry for textiles; office machinery; packaging machinery; chemicals. (E.S.B. 1968/62.)

Sweden
Agency inquiry for textile yarns. (E.S.B. 1572/62.)

Switzerland
Agency inquiry for office equipment and requisites. (E.S.B. 1649/62.)
Agency inquiry for heart catheters. (E.S.B. 34188/61.)
Agency inquiry for clothing fabrics. (E.S.B. 1467/62.)
Market report on rubber manufactures. (E.S.B. 30335/61.)

Syria
Inquiry for hospital equipment. (E.S.B. 1630/62.)

Tanganyika
Inquiry for cranes. (E.S.B. 1713/62.)

Tunisia/The People's Republic of China
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 10639/58.)

United States of America
Agency inquiry for plastics laminates. (E.S.B. 1032/62.)
Inquiry for travelling rugs. (E.S.B. 1875/62.)
Inquiry for scientific instruments; laboratory supplies. (E.S.B. 1431/62.)
Manufacture under licence in Britain – tool grinding fixture. (E.S.B. 1563/62.)
Manufacture under licence in Britain – transfer affixing machines. (E.S.B. 37143/61.)
Inquiry for tungsten carbide; tungsten powder. (E.S.B. 1908/62.)
Trade show in the Baltimore area to be visited by an Officer of the British Consulate in Baltimore. (E.S.B. 5163/61.)
Trade shows in the Chicago area to be visited by an Officer of the British Consulate in Chicago. (E.S.B. 33425/60.)
International Brewing Industries Exposition and 75th Anniversary Convention, Chicago, 1962. (G.D. 3868/61.)

Uruguay
Inquiry for airport equipment; navigational aids. (E.S.B. 38473/61.)

Various Countries
NATO Purchasing Agency. (G.D. 6338/59.)

Venezuela
Agency inquiry for hand tools. (E.S.B. 1719/62.)

The Export Service Bulletin Analysis

DURING the quarter ended December 31, 1961, the Export Service Bulletin published information regarding export opportunities open to British firms. Many of these were specific inquiries for goods of British origin, while others were international calls for tenders invited by overseas government purchasing bodies.

An abridged classified analysis of these inquiries is given below, together with a list of market reports on selected commodities. Reports covering important economic developments and general economic conditions in most overseas countries have also been published during the quarter. Particulars can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 614, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Chancery 4411, Ext. 701.)

QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1961

Commodity Heading	*No. of Inquiries*
	Total
Aircraft and Watercraft	38
Boot, Shoes and Slippers	12
Brushes and Brooms	13
Building Supplies	108
Ceramic Products	43
Chemicals, Oils, Fats, Greases and Paints	107
Clothing	50
Contracts	242
Domestic Appliances	68
Druggist Sundries	29
Drugs, Pharmaceutical Preparations	60
Electrical Machinery	578
Fancy Goods	19
Foodstuffs, Beverages, Produce and Tobacco	63
Furniture and Floor Covering	35
Glass and Glassware	23
Iron and Steel	293
Jewellery, Cutlery	27
Leather and Imitation Leather	12
Machinery and Plant	718
Medical and Surgical	76
Mineral Products	60
Non-Ferrous Metals	103
Office Machinery Equipment	16
Paper, Printed Matter and Stationery	94
Photographic and Cinematographic Equipment	20
Plastics Materials	22
Prefabricated Houses and Buildings	8
Radio Apparatus	62
Railway and Tramway Rolling Stock and Material	70
Rubber Manufactures	33
Scientific and Surgical Instruments	112
Sports Goods	14
Textiles	156
Timber, Wood Manufactures	27
Tools	92
Vehicle Parts	183
Watches and Clocks	10

MARKET REPORTS (BY COMMODITIES)

Commodity	*Country*	*Supplement No.*
Agricultural Machinery	Lebanon	46/61
Air Conditioning Plant	Iraq	41/61
Books and Publications	Australia	44/61
Carpets	The Netherlands	52/61
Chemicals	Jordan	41/61
China and Earthenware	Iraq	41/61
Clothing, Ready-made	Iraq	40/61
,, ,,	Kuwait	41/61
Construction Equipment	Iraq	41/61
,, ,,	India	47/61
,, ,,	Chile	49/61
,, ,,	Peru	51/61
Cotton and Synthetic Piece-goods for Clothing	New Zealand	44/61
Dental Equipment (excluding Laboratory Equipment and Apparatus)	South Africa	46/61
Electric Tools, Portable	Belgium and Luxembourg	40/61
Electrical Appliances – Domestic	Portugal	49/61
,, ,,	Thailand	50/61
Electrical Equipment, Domestic	Persian Gulf	46/61
Electronic Measuring and Control Equipment	South Africa	44/61
Engines – Internal Combustion Piston	Switzerland	43/61
Fertilizers and Agricultural Chemicals	Dominican Republic	51/61
Foodstuffs and Beverages	Kuwait	40/61
Gas Appliances, Domestic	Argentina	40/61
Gas Cookers, Domestic	Netherlands	40/61
Groceries and Provisions	Ethiopia	50/61
Hospital Equipment (excluding Laboratory Equipment and Apparatus)	South Africa	46/61
Leather Goods – Small	Canada	41/61
Machinery – Office	Hong Kong	43/61
Machinery – Printing, and Equipment	Brazil	42/61
Machinery – Weighing	Denmark	48/61
Medical Appliances (excluding Laboratory Equipment and Apparatus)	South Africa	46/61
Mining Developments – British Columbia	Canada	41/61
Motors – Outboard	Australia	49/61
Pharmaceuticals and Pharmaceutical Chemicals	Brazil	49/61
Pharmaceuticals	Belgium and Luxembourg	46/61
Pharmaceutical Products	Switzerland	49/61
Plastics Raw Materials	Sweden	51/61
Railway Materials and Equipment	Sudan	41/61
Refrigerators – Domestic	Portugal	51/61
Rubber Sundries – Druggists'	Canada	42/61
Sanitaryware	Qatar	51/61
Scientific and Laboratory Instruments	South Africa	44/61
Seed Oats	Sweden	46/61
Shirts and Pyjamas	Congo Republic (Leopoldville)	47/61
Sports Goods	South Africa	40/61
Telecommunication Equipment	Chile	50/61
Toilet Preparations	Sweden	45/61
Toilet Preparations, Cosmetics and Perfumery	Burma	46/61
Tools – Engineers' Small	Spain	42/61
Tools, Hand	Nigeria	46/61
Tools, Machine	Japan	41/61
,, ,,	Iran	42/61
,, ,,	United Arab Republic (Egypt)	42/61
,, ,,	India	50/61
,, ,,	New Zealand	52/61
,, ,,	United States of America	52/61
Tools – Metal-Working Machine	Philippines	47/61
Tractors, Agricultural	Germany, Federal Republic	40/61
Veterinary Products	Venezuela	49/61
Woollen and Worsted Piece-goods	Kuwait	41/61

Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in Overseas Countries

Registered Trade Mark (rtm) Goods in Overseas Tariff Lists

THE LISTS OF TARIFF, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be prefixed by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

TURKEY

Global Import Quotas and Liberalization Lists

IT WAS ANNOUNCED in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 19, 1962 (page 128) that the Turkish authorities had issued the eighth list of global quotas and an extended liberalization list. Full details of these two lists are given below. Exporters are reminded that applications to import under the quotas must be made by Turkish importers **before February 4, 1962.** Import licences will be valid for six months.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2242)

Eighth Quota List

(E.M.A. and Free Currency Zone)

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
1	05.10	Ivory	10	—	
2	08.01.20	Only coconuts	10	—	
3	09.01.11	Raw coffee	—	800	(1)
4	09.04.10	Pepper (unground)			
	09.05	Vanilla			
	09.06	Cinnamon and cinnamon flowers			
	09.07	Cloves (not ground)	50	25	
	09.08	Nutmegs			
	09.10.10	Saffron			
	09.10.90	Other spices			
5	12.07.10	Liquorice root	5	—	
6	12.07.90	Only vermouth plants	5	—	
7	13.01.10	Only henna	—	15	
8	14.04	Only corozo nuts	10	—	
9	15.06	Other oils of animal origin			
	15.07.11	Castor oil			
	25	Palm oil			
	26	Coco oil			
	27	Palm oil	150	25	
	38	Other inedible vegetable oils used in industry			
	15.10.10	Acid-oils for industry			
	30	Fatty alcohols for industry			
	15.12.10	Whale oil			
10	15.10.30	Industrial fatty alcohols (for the pharmaceutical industry)	25	—	
11	15.11.10	Glycerine	15	10	(2)
12	17.02.29	Special sugars for medicine	5	—	
13	18.01	Cocoa beans	250	—	
	18.04	Cocoa butter			
14	19.02.11	Baby food (excluding those containing malt)	—	10	(3)
15	25.07.90	Other (including bentonite)			
	25.08	Only pure chalk (for the medical products industry)			
	28.22	Manganese oxides	150	—	
	28.30.31	Sal ammoniac in powder (only for industry)			
	38.01.10	Artificial graphite			
16	25.19	Natural mangesium carbonate (except those containing more than 25% of calcium oxide)	10	—	
17	25.23.29	Other cements	—	10	
18	25.23.30	White cement	15	5	(2)
19	25.24	Asbestos	150	—	
20	25.27.10	Talcum			
	28.02.10	Sulphur (refined)			
	20	Sulphur (precipitated)			
	30	Sulphur (colloidal)	—	10	
	40	Other			
	28.30.31	Only pure ammonium chloride (only those of Codex specification or purer)			
21	26.01.76	Only rutile out of titanium ores			
	44.12	Only wood flour	35	—	
	47.01.70	Only cellulose powder			
22	27.06	Only creosote oil	195	—	
23	28.09.20	Sulphonitric acid	5	—	
24	28.16.30	Ammonium solution of Codex specification or purer	5	5	
25	28.17.10	Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda)			
	20	Potassium hydroxide	500	200	AID (ICA)
	30	Sodium peroxide			
	40	Potassium peroxide			
26	28.21	Chrome oxides and hydroxides			
	28.46.10	Borax			
	28.47.50	Chromates	80	20	
	60	Potassium bichromate			
	90	Other			

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
27	28.23.10	Iron oxides (excluding yellow iron oxide)	20	5	
28	28.23.29	Iron hydroxide (excluding yellow iron oxide)	5	5	
29	28.31.10	Only chloride of lime	25	—	
30	28.35.21	Sodium sulphide	25	—	(2)
31	28.37	Sulphites and thiosulphites	10	5	
32	28.42.13	Sodium carbonate (soda)			
	16	Potassium carbonate	300	100	AID (ICA)
	17	Lead carbonate			
33	11.08	Only soluble starch			
	13.03.40	Other			
	27.10.20	White spirit			
	28.38.51	Iron sulphate			
	28.49	Colloidal precious metals, and other	50	25	
	38.12.10	Preparations used as 'mordants' in the textile industry			
	38.12.20	Other (excluding those containing starch and dextrin)			
34	28.42.17	Lead carbonate	30	10	
	42	Calcium carbonate, precipitated			
35	28.56	Carbides	10	10	
36	28.58	Other inorganic compounds (except distilled water)	5	5	
37	29.15.90	Other	50	—	
38	30.03.11	Penicillin and procaine penicillin			
	12	Streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin			
	13(r.t.m.)	Chloromycetin and its derivatives			
	14(r.t.m.)	Aureomycin and terryamycin and their derivatives			
	15	Para-amino-salicyclic acid and its salts	—	2,000	(4)
	16	Isonicotinic acid, hydracid and their derivatives			
	17	Thiosemicarbazid and its derivatives			
	19	Mixture of penicillin and streptomycin			
	29	Other			
	40	Second class preparations			
	50	Third class preparations			
39	30.03.40	Second class preparations	—	100	(5)
	50	Third class preparations			
40	30.04.11	Medicated gauze			
	12	Oil cloth, sticking plaster			
	13	Medicated cotton			
	19	Other	—	50	(4)
	30.05.10	Sterilized catguts			
	39.07.90	Only medicated plastic strips			
	50.08	Only catgut of silk yarn			
41	30.05.20	Cement and preparations for stopping teeth			
	30	Other	—	25	
	34.07.10	Dental wax			
42	31.02.20	Ammonium nitrate (for the preparation of nitrogen monoxide	10	—	
43	32.01.20	Mimosa extract			
	32.01.30	Only quebracho extract			
	32.02	Tannins, their salts, ethers, esters and other derivatives			
	32.03	Synthetic tanning substances, artificial pre-tanning substances (except pancreas pretanning substance)	100	10	

Turkey (*Continued*)

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
	32.04	Colouring matters and extracts tracts of vegetable or animal origin			
44	32.06	Colouring lakes	25	10	
45	32.07.10	Lapis lazuli			
	20	Mineral black	100	50	AID (ICA)
	40	Other			
46	32.09.11	Only cellulosic varnishes			
	12	Chloro-rubber varnishes			
	21	Only cellulosic colours and synthetic colours (only mixing enamels)	100	25	
	32.09.29	Only anti-fouling paint			
47	32.09.39	Only dyes for finishing leather and textiles, aluminium paste, bronze paste and special dyes (including mineral powders containing fatty binding substances and not producing any film)	150	—	
48	32.09.19	Only special varnish for enamel (for the cable industry) and metal printing lakes for the rubber industry	50	—	
49	32.10	Colours	—	15	
50	32.13.21	Duplicating ink, china ink, copying ink and similar inks (except stamping ink)	—	10	
51	32.13.29	Only concentrated ink	25	—	
52	33.01.22	Mint	25	25	
53	33.01.23	Citronella			
	24	Melissa			
	25	Ylang-ylang			
	29	Other	100	25	
	33.02	Terpenic by-products of the deterpenation of essential oils			
54	33.04	Essential oils	200	50	
	33.05.20	Other			
55	34.02	Only additives used for the preparation of auxiliary materials for textiles and leather	50	—	
56	34.02.20	Other tensio-activo preparations, washing preparations (excepting those containing soap)	300	100	
57	34.05.20	Only preparations for cleaning X-ray screens	15	20	
58	35.03.11	Gelatine and gelatine derivatives	15	10	
	19	Other			
59	35.06.90	Other sticking preparations	25	25	
60	36.03	Mining and blasting fuses	25	—	(6)
	36.04	Percussion and detonation caps			
	36.05	Pyrotechnic products (excluding fireworks)			
61	37.02.21	Cinema films (unexposed) (only) (fireproof)	100	—	
62	37.01.20	Other			
	37.02.22	Photographic films (unexposed)			
	37.02.29	Other	25	50	
	37.08	Chemcal products used in photography			
63	37.03	Sensitized paper, paperboard and cloth (except ozalid and similar papers unexposed or exposed and undeveloped)	—	50	
64	37.05	Plates and films	5	5	
65	38.03.10	Activated carbon	20	—	
66	38.03.20	Infusorial earth	50	—	
	90	Other			
67	38.17	Preparations and charges for fire-extinguishers, charged fire-extinguishing grenades	10	—	
68	38.19.11	'Eldon' cards	—	5	
69	38.19.20	Only 'seger' cones	10	10	
70	38.19.20	Other chemical products and by-products of the chemical industry not elsewhere mentioned (except rubber solution tion for hot or cold repair of inner tubes)	800	200	AID (ICA)
71	34.02	Only pigment binders used in the textile and leather industries	100	—	
	38.19.20				
	39.02				
72	29.15.90	Only plastifiers			
	39.01	Condensation, polycondesation and polyaddition products		Formica (r.t.m.) and the like	
	39.02.10	Products in liquid or paste state and other			
	90	Only plastics of acrylic basis			
	39.03.40	Products in liquid or paste state and other	3,000	100	
	39.04	Hardened albuminoids			
	39.04.10	Only products in liquid or paste state			
	39.05	Natural resins modified by fusion and other (except resins containing colophony)			
73	39.01.10	Only synthetic resin (for artificial wood, and balata factories)	300	—	
	39.02.10				
	39.03.10				
74	39.01.90	Only phenol fibre plates	20	20	
	39.03.50	Vulvanized fibre			
75	39.01.90	Only formica (r.t.m.) and the like	—	100	
76	39.02.90	Only plastics of an acrylic basis	—	25	
77	39.03.12	Cellulose wrapping	50	—	
78	39.03.90	Only celluloid plates and tubes	50	10	
79	39.04.90	Only galalith in sheets and rods	60	25	
80	40.01.10	Only crepe sole	—	5	
81	40.01.20	Only india-rubber	50	—	
82	40.05	Plates, sheets and strips of unvulcanized rubber, natural or synthetic	10	15	AID (ICA)
83	40.06.11	Washers			
	12	Joints	15	40	AID (ICA)
	29	Other			
84	40.07.10	Bare thread	60	15	
85	40.09.10	Only special tubing for power hammers of a service pressure exceeding 40 atm. for 2 hours without interruption	10	5	AID (ICA)
86	40.10	Only V belting	25	50	AID (ICA)
87	40.10	Only conveyor belts of vulcanized rubber (wider than 90 cm.)	50	10	AID (ICA)
88	40.11.40	Only inner tubes used as mould for renovating pneumatic tyres	25	—	
89	40.12	Medical articles (except teats, gloves and draw sheets) only			
	40.13.10				
	40.16.10				
	40.13.20	X-ray aprons	—	50	AID (ICA)
90	40.14.20	Other articles of rubber (except draw-sheets for children and white flaps for automobile tyres)	25	25	
91	41.01.11	Fresh bovine hides (up to 15 kilos)			
	15	Dried bovine hides (up to 9 kilos)	300	—	AID (ICA)
	21	Fresh calf hides (all kinds)			
	25	Dried calf hides (all kinds)			
92	44.03.40	Other trees for veneer not growing in Turkey	50	—	
93	44.03.40	Only balsam tree	—	5	
94	44.21	Packing cases	—	25	(7)
	48.16.10	Packing boxes			
95	44.11.21	Wooden pegs for shoes	—	10	
96	44.03.50	Only paper pulp wood for 'schleifer')	600	—	(2)
	47.01	Paper pulp and cellulose			
97	45.03	Articles of raw natural cork	50	50	AID (ICA)
	45.04	Agglomerated cork and articles thereof			
98	48.01.20	Paper weighing 50-55 gr. per m2	500	—	(2)
99	48.01.30	Coloured paper for making carbon paper	100	150	
	48.01.41	Printing and writing paper			
100	48.01.64	Only paperboard for the manufacture of statistical cards (in reels) Weighing 155 to 180 gr. per m2	30	—	
101	48.01.62	Blotting paper			
	63	Drawing paper			
	48.01.69	Other papers			
	48.03	Only parchment paper and imitations thereof (except paraffin paper)			
	48.05.90	Other paperboards			
	48.06.10	Only scale paper for measuring instruments	200	200	AID (ICA)
	48.07	Paper and paperboard coated and impregnated, painted or printed (excluding gummed paper, paraffin paper and imitations of leather)			
	48.08	Filter paper			
102	48.13	Carbon paper and other copying papers	—	5	
103	48.21.21	Paperboard for statistical cards	—	10	
104	48.21.29	Other articles of paper and paperboard (excluding handkerchiefs, covers, gummed paper and the like)	10	10	
105	49.08	Only transfers for the industry	10	—	
106	49.11.11	Printed drawings and photographs	—	10	
	14	Other			
107	51.02	Monofil, strip and the like of man-made fibre materials (except imitation catgut)	15	10	AID (ICA)
	55.05.90	Netting yarn			
108	52.01	Textile yarns combined with metal wire	75	25	AID (ICA)
109	53.02.11	Hair suitable for yarn			
	12	Other rabbit hairs			
	30	Other fine hairs, unsuitable for spinning	25	10	
	58.07	Chenille and other yarns			
110	54.03.10	Flax yarn (No. 14 and over)			
	54.04.10	Shoemakers' yarn (No. 14 and over)	25	5	
111	55.01	Cotton			
112	55.09.12	Only special fabric for typewriter ribbons	10	—	
113	56.01.20	Discontinuous artificial textile fibres, waste and yarn	250	—	(2) AID (ICA)
	56.02.20				
	56.04.20				
	56.05.11				
	21				
	56.05.31				
	41				

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Turkey (*Continued*)

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
114	56.01.10 56.02.10 56.04.10 56.05.12 22 32 42	Discontinuous synthetic fibres, waste and yarn.	500	—	AID (ICA)
115	57.02	Only Manilla hemp	350	—	
	57.03	Only jute fibre			
	57.04.22	Other fibres of the Sisal and agave families			
116	57.06.10	Jute yarn	50	—	
117	59.04.22	Only manilla and Sisal ropes (for ships)	—	25	(8)
118	59.07.20	Tracing cloth, painting canvas	—	5	
119	59.15.30	Only hose made of flax	10	10	
120	59.17.11	Silk sieving fabric			
	12	Silk sieving fabric of artificial and synthetic fibre			
	20	Only oil-pressing bags of artificial fibre			
	90	Only special fabrics used in the asbestos industry	75	—	
121	68.03	Worked slate and articles of agglomerated slate	75	25	
	68.04.20	Only emery used in industry for marble saws			
	68.05	Stones for sharpening or polishing by hand			
	68.06	Only water emery and only abrasive in powder or grain (excepting emery paper and cloth)			
	68.13	Only worked asbestos and articles thereof (except yarn, wick and packing) (including straining asbestos plate)			
122	68.14.10	Brake balata	—	10	
123	69.02.20	Semi-silica (SiO2 75-85%)	5	5	
	90	Only Schamott bricks containing less than 50% of alumina			
124	69.09	Only laboratory, chemical and industrial wares and instruments made of ceramic material			
125	69.10	Hygienic fixtures	—	10	
126	69.11.10	Porcelain tableware	—	50	
127	70.02	Glass known as 'enamel'	150	10	
	70.03	Glass bars, balls and tubes			
	70.20	Glass fibre and goods made thereof			
128	70.04 70.06	Reinforced glass and other glass	—	50	
	70.05.30	Only art-nouveau or printed glasses			
129	70.14.10	Only glass for 'Lux' lamps	—	10	
130	70.14.20	Only lamps globes	—	5	
	90	Only lustre globes			
131	70.15.11 12 21 22	Glass for pocket and wrist watches and spectacles	—	5	
132	70.17.10	Only serum ampoules larger than 100 cm.3	10	20	
	21	Glassware for laboratory and pharmacy and hygienic goods			
133	70.10.11	Only medicine bottles of neutral glass (for the pharmaceutical industry)	20	—	
134	70.21.90	Only glassware used in machines motors, land vehicles	—	10	
135	73.01.11 20	Pig iron and spiegel iron	200	—	AID (ICA)
136	73.07.20	Slabs and sheet bars	50	—	(2)
	73.09	Universal plates of iron or steel			
137	73.10.10	Only machine wire for the manufacture of electrodes and springs	250	—	AID (ICA)
138	73.10.30	Angle iron	150	350	AID (ICA)
	40	Flat bar iron			
	50	Other rods of iron and steel			
	60	Cold drawn or calibrated rods			
	73.11	Iron or steel sections (excluding curtain rails and iron uprights)			
139	73.18	Iron or steel tubes and pipes (excluding seamed tubes of 0·5 to 2·5 mm. diameter)	250	250	AID (ICA)
	73.19	High-pressure steel tubes			
140	73.20	Tube and pipe fittings of iron and steel (except those up to a diameter of 2·5 in. of iron and cast iron)	—	25	AID (ICA)
141	73.24	Iron or steel containers	150	—	
142	73.25	Only thin or thick cables, stranded wire, ropes and the like of steel wire	50		
	73.27	Only woven wire of iron or steel (excluding plaster netting and wire cloth)		150	
143	73.30	Ships' anchors	—	25	(8)
144	73.31.10	Horse shoe nails	—	200	
145	73.31.90	Only big nails for shoes, and furniture, grooved nails	—	25	
146	73.32	Only bolts and nuts, chrome or cadmium plated and screws for sheets	—	30	
147	73.34	Hook needles, hairpins, curling grips and the like (excluding pins)	—	25	
148	73.37.10	Only parts of central heating boilers (except segments)	30	—	
149	73.38.50	Only bath tub blanks of non-enamelled iron sheet	15	—	
150	74.03.29	Other wire of copper alloys	75	—	
	74.05	Copper sheets and strips			
	74.06.10	Copper powder			
	74.07	Only pipes and capillary tubes used in motors			
	74.08	Tube and pipe fittings			
151	74.11	Woven wire of copper (only sieves for industry)	50	—	
	74.19.39	Only conductor wire (for use in the manufacture of bulbs)			
152	76.02.15	Aluminium sections	200	50	
	76.02	Aluminium sheets, plates and strips			
	76.07	Aluminium pipe fittings			
153	76.02.11	Aluminium wire			
	19	Solid rods			
	76.05	Only aluminium flake			
	76.12	Cables, stranded wire, cordage, and the like of aluminium wire	20	25	AID (ICA)
	76.13	Aluminium wire netting and fabric			
	76.16.10	Only aluminium nails, screws, bolts, nuts and the like (excepting washers)			
154	78.01.10	Only unwrought lead of a purity of 99·97% (only for the industry of batteries)	50	—	
155	79.02	Zinc rods, sections and wire	25	10	
	79.03	Zinc sheets, plates and strips, powder and flake			
	79.06.10	Zinc nails, screws, washers, bolts, nuts and the like			
156	79.04	Tubes and pipes, hollow bars and pipe fittings of zinc	5	—	
157	82.01.30 40	Scythes Sickles	—	200	
158	82.03	Hand tools	75	150	
	82.04	Other hand tools (excepting trowels and fixed or rotating vices of pig iron, sledge-hammers, various kinds of carpenter planes, hand tools with wooden body producing shavings, screwdrivers, hammers weighing up to ½ kilo, thin saw blades and sets thereof			
159	82.05	Tools for machines and hand-driven machines for depressing with pressure, stamping, screw cutting and similar work (excepting drill tips of 0·5-10 mm.) (including drill bits with conical handle)	25	25	
160	82.10	Blades for the knives falling within Heading 82.09	50	—	
161	82.11.21 23 82.12 82.13.10 21 22 23 29	Only safety razors of metal Razors Scissors and blades thereof Manicure and pedicure tools Clippers for human hair Clippers for animal hair Blades for clippers Only blades for mincing machines	—	250	
162	82.11.22	Razor blades	—	5	
163	83.05	Only fittings for document files	—	5	
164	83.07.21	Incandescent lamps (except seamen's lanterns)	—	100	
165	83.09	Goods of base metal (excluding pressure buttons and buckles)	—	50	
166	83.15.10	Electrodes for electric welding (excluding iron, ordinary steel and carbon steel welding electrodes)	50	50	
	90	Other			
167	84.06.20	Diesel and semi-diesel engines (excepting outboard) and stationary type S engines up to 15 h.p.	100	750	AID (ICA)
	40	Gasoline motors (except outboard)			
	80	Other internal combustion engines (excepting outboard)			
168	84.06.90	Only bronze bearings with steel casings for diesel engines	—	50	AID (ICA)
169	84.06.90	Only cylinder jackets (up to 200 in.)	—	50	
170	84.06.90 87.06.29	Only oil felt	—	25	
171	84.06	Only outboard marine engines (for fishermen)	—	25	(9)
	83.07.21	Incandescent lamps (for fishermen)			

(*Continued on next page*)

Turkey (*Continued*)

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
172	84.07	Water wheels, turbines and other water engines	10	10	
	84.08	Other motors and power machines		10	
173	84.09.10	Mechanically drawn road rollers	—	10	
174	84.10.10	Distributing pumps fitted with a measuring and price device	10	100	AID (ICA)
	21	Elevators for liquids			
175	84.10.22	Only turbopumps			
	23	Pumps for liquids (excluding deep well water pumps and centrifugal pumps up to 250 m3/h)	50	250	AID (ICA)
176	84.11	Air and vacuum pumps, motor-pumps and turbo-pumps, air and other gas compressors, motor-compressors and turbo-compressors, ventilators, blowers, and the like	100	100	
177	84.17	Only autoclaves, hot-air stoves sterilizing and block sterilizing apparatus used in medicine and laboratory machinery	—	100	(3)
	84.18	Motor driven centrifuges, for medical use			
178	84.17.21	Bath heaters and water heaters (only for gas)	—	100	
179	84.20.21	Only balances with automatic pointers	10	5	
180	84.21	Only atomizers carried on the back	—	10	(5)
181	84.22.10	Elevators (to be imported exclusively by authorized distributors)	50	50	(10)
182	84.22.20	Lifting, loading, unloading and conveying machinery and equipment (excepting elevators)	150	600	AID (ICA)
	84.23	Earth excavating, boring extracting, carrying and levelling machinery and equipment, stationary or mobile			
183	84.41.10	Only sewing machines for the industry	25	25	
184	84.45	Machine-tools for working metals and metallic carbides	100	600	AID (ICA)
185	84.49	Pneumatic or motor driven hand tools and machine tools (except those with electric motor)	50	200	AID (ICA)
	85.05	Electro-mechanical hand tools and machine-tools			
186	84.51	Typewriters (only with standard Turkish keyboards)	—	100	AID (ICA)
187	84.52.10	Calculating machines	—	200	AID (ICA)
	84.53	Statistical machines operated with punch cards and the like)			
188	84.52.90	Only accounting machines	150	—	
189	84.54.10	Duplicating machines	—	25	AID (ICA)
	20	Address typing machines			
	90	Only pencil-sharpeners			
190	84.55	Only bodies and chassis of machines and apparatus falling within Headings No. 84.51 to 84.54 (inclusive)	25	—	AID (ICA)
191	84.56.20	Stone crushers	100	100	
	30	Machines for separating, sorting and clearing minerals			
	80	Other machines and equipment			
192	84.61	Only taps, cocks, valves, pressure reducing valves and thermostatic valves, and other devices and apparatus for acids and compressed gas, tubes, steam valves resisting a pressure	25	25	
193	85.01.10	Transformers of all powers over 35,000 volts (excluded) and of all voltages of a power of 1,500 kW. and over (except ballasts for fluorescent bulbs)	50	50	
	21				
	60				
194	84.01.22	Electric generators	50	50	AID (ICA)
195	85.01.31	Electric motors	100	150	AID (ICA)
	32				
	33				
196	85.01.40	Converters	50	50	
	85.02	Electro magnets and other			
197	85.04.10	Accumulators (except lead accumulators used on vehicles)	—	20	
198	85.04.20	Accumulator plates (except for lead accumulators used on vehicles)	40	10	
	85.04.90	Other parts (except those for lead accumulators used on vehicles and those of the free import list)			
199	85.06.10	Only parts of electric vacuum cleaners (except body, sleeper, cover and leg)	50	—	
200	85.11.10	Electric furnaces for industry and laboratories	25	10	
201	85.11.20	Electric welding and cutting machines	25	25	
202	85.13	Electrical apparatus for wire telegraphy and telephony	—	100	
203	85.14.11	Microphones and loudspeakers for wire telephony	30	50	
	20				
204	85.14.12	Other microphones	—	20	
205	85.17	Only fire, burglar and other alarms	5	20	
206	85.19.10	Only plugs, bronze sockets, star-triangle switches, thermic switches and magnetic switches	—	50	
207	85.19.20	Non-heating reistances, potentiometers and rheostats	15	15	
208	85.20.10	Lighting bulbs (excluding normal lighting bulbs of plain, dull or coloured glass with screw or bayonet cap and miniature of normal candle bulbs of all voltages between 10 and 750 watts.	25	50	
	20	Fluorescent tubes			
	70	Other bulbs and tubes			
	80	Electric arc lamps			
209	85.23.10, 20	Underground and submarine cables	50	100	AID (ICA)
210	85.23.90	Only enamelled coil wire thinner than 0·10 mm. and thicker 2 mm.	50	—	
211	85.25	Only high voltage insulators	—	50	
212	87.01	Tractors	—	1,000	(11)
213	87.02.11	Only dumpers with a net carrying capacity of 10 tons and over (to be imported exclusively by authorized distributors)	—	100	AID (ICA)
214	87.02.13	Only trucks (with a net load capacity of 500 to 1,500 kilos (to be imported exclusively by authorized distributors)	—	1,000	AID (ICA)
215	87.02.13	Only trucks (with a minimum net load capacity of not less than 1·5 and not more than 6 tons) (to be imported by authorized distributors) (except metal and wood boxes)	—	1,500	AID (ICA)
216	87.04.90	Only chassis with engine of motor trucks of a net load capacity of not less than 1·5 and not more than 6 tons) (to be imported exclusively by authorized distributors)	—	1,500	AID (ICA)
217	87.02.14	Motorbuses	—	250	(12)
	19	Only Motor Ambulances			AID (ICA)
218	87.07.10	Factory, warehouse and similar motor trucks and tractors driven by any motor, trucks used in railway stations (complete or not)	—	10	AID (ICA)
219	87.09.10	Motorcycles	—	50	
	20	Bicycles with motor			
	30	Side cars of any kind			
	87.10	Cycles without motor (excluding three-wheeled cycles)			
220	87.13.20	Ambulances	—	25	(4)
221	87.14	Only trailers of a capacity of 10 tons and more, with brake and drawn by tractors (to be imported exclusively by authorized distributors)	—	50	AID (ICA)
222	88.02.20	Only planes for agricultural pest control and their motorless cockpits	100	—	(5)
223	99.01	All kinds of lenses, prisms, mirrors and other optical goods (except optical shaving mirrors and enlarging mirrors)	5	5	
	90.02				
224	90.03	Only metallic frames for spectacles, and metallic parts of frames	—	10	
225	90.04	Only X-ray spectacles	—	5	
226	90.07.11	Photographic cameras	—	25	
227	90.08	Cinematograph cameras, projection apparatus whether or not with sound	—	50	
	90.09	Fixed projection apparatus enlarging and reducing instruments			
228	90.13	Optical instruments	—	50	
229	90.16	Drawing and drafting instruments (excluding tailors' and shoemakers' measuring tape) and tables for technical drawings and water-levels, rule-squares double and triple decimetres, T-squares, squares, protractors, curves, students simple compass boxes without ruling pens)	5	25	
230	90.19	Only plastic artificial teeth	—	5	(4)
231	91.01	Pocket and wrist watches and the like	—	100	
232	91.02.10	Alarm clocks of any kind	—	25	
233	91.05	Only time-registers and watchmen's tell-tales	—	10	

(*Continued on next page*)

Turkey *(Continued)*

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importer's Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
234	91.06	Time switches with clock movement or synchronous motor	—	25	
	91.09	Only springs for fixing straps on wrist watches and hooks for attaching pocket watches to chains			
235	92.01	Pianos, clavecins and other string instruments with a keyboard	—	50	
	92.02	Other string musical instruments (except mandolines)			
	92.03	Pipe and reed organs, harmoniums and other similar instruments with a keyboard			
	92.04	Accordions, concertinas and mouth organs			
	92.05	Other wind musical instruments			
	92.06	Percussion musical instruments (except drums and cymbals)			
	92.07	Electro-magnetic, electrostatic, electronic and similar musical instruments			
236	92.11	Only pick-up parts (except box, chassis and plate)	100	—	
237	92.12	Supports for sound recorders and similar instruments of Heading 92.11 (except record matrixes and teaching records)	10	25	
238	92.12.41	Records (only with 16 and 33 revolutions	—	20	
239	94.02.20	Only surgical operation tables and complete dentists chairs	—	50	
240	96.02.21	All kinds of artistic brushes	—	10	
241	98.02	Only slide fasteners and stops thereof	5	—	
242	98.03.20	Fountain pens (and refilling pencils	—	25	
	98.05.10	Lead-pencils			
	20	Pencil lead			
	30	Only drawing chalk (except tailors' chalk)			
243	98.07.90	Only hand enumerators	—	5	
244	98.08.10	Typewriter and calculating machine ribbons	—	5	
	98.09.20	Other			
245	Miscellaneous	Articles to be imported for manufacturing and assembling tractors (including unassembled tractors)	2,000	—	
246	,,	Articles to be imported for assembling motor vehicles (including unassembled vehicles)	2,500	—	
247	,,	Articles to be imported for manufacturing wireless sets	600	—	
248	,,	Articles required for the manufacture of dry batteries	200	—	
249	,,	Articles required for manufacturing refrigerators	400	—	
250	,,	Articles required by vegetable oil refineries	200	—	
251	,,	For the urgent needs of laboratories and medicine factories	200	—	(4)
252	,,	For the urgent needs of the industries in the private sector	1,000	—	(13)
253	,,	For the investments of the State sector (machines and equipment)	10,000*	—	(14)
254	,,	For the investments of the private sector (machinery and equipment)	10,000*	—	(14)
			(1,000 dollars)		
255	,,	For the urgent needs of the State Supply Office and other official establishments and Ministries	—	2,000	(14)
256	,,	For artisans requirements	200†	—	(15)
257	,,	For the purchase of ships	—	2,500‡	(16)
258	,,	For the requirements of athletics and sport material	—	50	(17)
259	,,	For the purchase of wheat	—	40,000	(9)
260	,,	For the urgent needs of the State Sector	300	—	(2)
261	,,	For alcoholic drinks of tourist hotels	—	150	(18)

(*) An annual amount of 35 million Dollars has been accepted for the investments of the private and state sectors. The portion unused in the first 6 months shall be carried forward to the second 6 months and these quotas shall be used on an annual basis.

(†) $50,000 out of the artisans' quotas shall be used for the industrial sewing machines of tailors.

(‡) The quota for ships is fixed at 5 million Dollars for one year. It will be used in the same way as investment quotas.

Note:

1. If the Statistics Nos. are not indicated against the Tariff Headings mentioned in this list, the said Tariff Headings shall include all the statistic Numbers determined by the Customs Tariff for the said Heading and the relevant goods.

2. If the Phrases indicating the descriptions of the goods in this List do not contain restrictions such as 'only', 'excluded' 'except' all the goods classified under the said heading of the Customs Tariff shall be included in the phrase in question.

3. The letter AID (ICA) in this List indicate that the Articles will be paid out of the AID (ICA) account.

Footnotes

(1) At the disposal of the Ministry of Customs.
(2) At the order of the Ministry of Industry.
(3) With the permission of the Ministry of Health.
(4) At the order of the Ministry of Health.
(5) At the order of the Ministry of Agriculture.
(6) At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry.
(7) At the order of the Ministry of Commerce for exporters.
(8) At the order of the Ministry of Communications.
(9) At the order of the Ministry of Commerce.
(10) With the permission of the Ministry of Reconstruction.
(11) With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
(12) Only motor ambulances with the permission of the Ministry of Health.
(13) At the order of the Union of Chambers.
(14) At the order of the Ministry of Finance.
(15) At the order of the Federation of Artisans, with the permission of the Ministry of Health.
(16) At the order of the Ship Survey Board.
(17) At the order of the General Directorate of Physical Education.
(18) At the order of the General Directorate of State Monopolies.

Liberalization List

Tariff and Statis. No.	Description of Goods	Remarks
01.01.21	Breeding horses	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
22	Breeding mares and colts	
01.02.22	Others for breeding (bovine)	
01.04.21	Breeding sheep	
25	Breeding goats	
01.05	Breeding poultry	
01.06.21,22	Other breeding animals	
04.05.20	Breeding eggs	
01.06.10	Guinea-pigs, rabbits, white mice	With the permission of the Ministry of Health.
05.02.10,20	Hog's hair and other hairs.	
05.04.20	Only dry calf-stomach (cheese rennet).	
05.14	Ambergris, castoreum, musk, civet and other.	
06.01	Flower bulbs and other	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
06.02	Other live plants and roots	
09.02	Tea (monopolized).	
10.06.10	Only seed-paddy	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
12.01.20	Copra.	
30	Palm nuts.	
12.01.60	Cotton seeds	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
12.03.20	All kinds of flower seeds	
30	All kinds of tree seeds	
49	All kinds of vegetable seeds	
59	Other seeds and fruit seeds	

Tariff and Statis. No.	Description of Goods	Remarks
12.03.10	Sugar beet seeds.	
12.06	Hops.	
12.07.90	Only other plants used in medicine	With the permission of the Ministry of Health.
13.02.29	Only balsams, gums and resins used in medicine	
13.02.12	Shellac.	
13	Gum arabic.	
13.03.30	Agar-agar.	
40	Other vegetable saps and extracts (only for the pharmaceutical industry).	
14.01.20	Only raffia.	
14.02.10	Only vegetable horsehair.	
14.03	Only tempico fibres.	
15.03.10	Only oleostearine.	
20	Other.	
15.04.10	Fish oil used in medicine.	
15.07.28	Only tung-oil.	
15.07.39	Only aspidinol filizinine oil.	
15.08	Only additives used in lubricating oil mixing plants (for petroleum companies)	With the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.
15.10.20		
15.12.20		
15.11.10	Only nitration glycerine	With the permission of the Ministry of Industry.

(*Continued on next page*)

Turkey (*Continued*)

Tariff and Statis. No.	Description of Goods	Remarks
15.14	Spermaceti.	
15.15.10	Cleaned wax of special quality.	
15.16	Vegetable waxes.	
21.06.11	Barm.	
19	Other ferments (excepting bread leaven).	
25.01.10	Only pure sodium chloride.	
25.04	Natural graphite.	
25.06	Quartz and quartzite.	
25.10	Natural calcium phosphate and other.	
25.12.20	Kieselgur.	
90	Other.	
25.26	Mica and mica waste.	
25.28	Natural cryolite and chiolite.	
25.31	Felspar and fluorspar.	
27.07 (r.t.m.)	Only Lysol and the like.	
27.09	Only crude petroleum	With the permission of the Petroleum Department.
27.10.10	Gasoline and the like	With the permission of the Ministry of Commerce for petroleum companies.
20	Kerosine and the like (excepting standard solvent)	
31	Motorine and the like	
32	Fuel oil and the like	
27.10.33	Lubricating oils	AID (ICA)
27.13	Paraffin, petroleum wax and others.	
28.01.10	Fluorine.	
30	Bromine.	
41	Iodine.	
42	Resublimated iodine.	
27.10.33	Only rice oil.	
28.02.10	Only flowers of sulphur (only for exporters with a certificate of need issued by Exporters' Unions).	
28.03	Vegetable blacks (carbon black), etc.	
28.04.20	Rare gases.	
31	Phosphorus.	
39	Other metalloids.	
28.05	Alkaline metals and other.	
28.06	Hydrochloric acid, chlorosulphonic acid or chlorosulphuric acid.	
28.08.20	Technical sulphuric acid	With the permission of the Ministry of Industry.
28.10.10	Phosphorus pentoxide.	
20	Phosphoric acids.	
28.11.10	Arsenious oxide.	
20	Arsenic acid.	
30	Arsenic anhydride.	
40	Other.	
28.12	Boric oxide and boric acid (only according to Turkish Codex).	
28.13.30	Other inorganic acids and oxygen compounds of metalloids.	
28.14.10	Phosphorus compounds.	
50	Other.	
28.15.10	Phosphorus sulphide.	
30	Other.	
28.18	Oxides, hydroxides and peroxides of strontium, barium and magnesium.	
28.19.10	Zinc oxide.	
20	Zinc peroxide.	
28.20	Aluminium oxide and hydroxide, artificial corundum.	
28.24	Cobalt oxides and hydroxides.	
28.25	Titanium oxides.	
28.26	Tin oxides, stannous oxide and stannic oxide.	
28.28.10	Copper oxide.	
90	Other.	
28.29	Fluorides, fluosilicates, fluoborates and other fluorine salts.	
28.30	Chlorides and oxichlorides (except ammonium chlorides-sal ammoniac).	
28.31.20	Sodium chlorite and hypochlorite.	
30	Potassium hypochlorite.	
40	Other.	
28.32	Chlorates and perchlorates.	
28.33	Bromides and oxibromides, bromates and perbromates, hypobromites.	
28.34	Iodides and oxi-iodides, iodates and periodates.	
28.35.11	Antimony sulphide.	
12	Calcium sulphide.	
31	Potassium sulphide.	
33	Tin sulphide.	
42	Arsenic sulphide.	
49	Other.	
28.36	Dithionites, sulphoxylates.	
28.38.11	Impure copper sulphate . . .	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
28.38.19	Only pure copper sulphate . . .	
28.38.19	Other (except pure copper sulphate).	
21	Chrome sulphate.	
22	Only sodium sulphate as per Turkish Codex or purer.	
23	Sodium bisulphate.	
24	Sodium persulphate.	
25	Magnesium sulphate.	
26	Lead sulphate.	
28	Zinc sulphate.	
29	Other.	
30	Aluminium sulphate.	
41	Mercury sulphate basic.	
42	Mercury sulphate.	
43	Potassium sulphate.	
44	Cadmium sulphate.	
49	Other.	
52	Barium sulphate.	
59	Other (except nickel sulphate).	
60	Potassium and aluminium sulphate.	
71	Chrome alum.	
73	Iron alum.	
79	Other.	
28.39	Nitrites and nitrates (except technical ammonium nitrate).	
28.40	Phosphites, hypophosphites and phosphates.	
28.41	Arsenites and arsenates.	
28.42.11	Sodium bicarbonate.	
12	Sodium percarbonate.	
15	Potassium bicarbonate.	
19	Other.	
21	Barium carbonate.	
22	Magnesium carbonate precipitated.	
23	Magnesium carbonate.	
24	Manganese carbonate.	
29	Other.	
31	Copper, lithium, basic bismuth carbonate.	
39	Other.	
41	Ammonium bicarbonate.	
49	Other.	
28.43	Cyanides and complex cyanides.	
28.45	Silicates.	
28.46	Borates and perborates (excepting borax).	
28.47.10	Vannadates, ammonium molybdate.	
20	Barium aluminate, cobalt aluminate,)	
41	Potassium permanganates.	
49	Other permanganates.	
28.48	Other salts and peroxy salts of inorganic acids.	
28.49.29	Only argyrol and protargol (as per Codex).	
28.50	Natural radioactive chemical elements and their radioactive isotopes and their compounds, inorganic and organic.	
28.51	Isotopes and their compounds, inorganic or organic, other than isotopes and compounds falling within Heading 28.50.	
28.52	Salts and other compounds, inorganic or organic of thorium of uranium and of rare earth metals.	
28.54.10	Perhydrol.	
28.55	Phosphides.	
28.57	Hydrides, nitrides, silicides, and borides.	
29.01.10	Diphenyl, diphenylmethane.	
20	Terpenes.	
49	Other.	
29.02	Halogenated derivatives of hydrocarbons.	
29.03	Sulphonated, nitrated, nitrosated derivatives of hydrocarbons.	
29.04	Acylic alcohols and derivatives thereof.	
29.05	Cyclic alcohols and their derivatives.	
29.06	Phenols and phenolalcohols.	
29.07	Derivatives of phenols and phenol-alcohols.	
29.08	Ether-oxides and other (except technical ethyl-ether).	
29.09	Epoxides and other.	
29.10	Acetals and other.	
29.11	Aldehydes and other.	
29.12	Derivatives of substances falling within Heading No. 29.11.	
29.13	Ketones and other.	
29.14	Monoacids and other.	
29.15.11	Oxalic acid.	
19	Acyclic acids, etc.	
30	Sodium salts.	
29.16	Alcohol-acids, and other.	
29.17	Sulphuric esters and other.	
29.18	Nitrous and nitric esters and other.	
29.19	Phosphoric esters and other.	
29.20	Carbonic esters and other.	
29.21	Other esters of mineral acids.	
29.22	Amine function compounds.	
29.23	Single or complex oxygen function amino-compounds.	
29.24	Quarternary ammonium salts and hydrates.	
29.25	Amide-function compounds.	
29.26	Imide-function and imine-function compounds.	
29.27	Nitrile-function compounds.	
29.28	Diazo, azo- and azoxy-compounds.	
29.29	Organic derivatives of hydrazine and hydroxylamine.	
29.30	Compounds with other nitrogen-function.	
29.31	Organo-sulphur compounds (except carbon sulphide).	
29.32	Organo-arsenic compounds.	
29.33	Organo-mercury compounds.	
29.34	Other organo-inorganic compounds.	
29.35	Heterocyclic compounds.	
29.36	Sulphonamides.	
29.37	Lactones and lactams, sultones and sultams.	
29.38	Provitamins and vitamins.	
29.39	Hormones and their derivatives.	
29.40.20	Other.	
29.41	Glucosides and other.	
29.42.10	Quinine and its salts (for the Red Crescent).	
21	Cocaine, eucaine.	
99	Only codein and ethyl-morphine chlorhydrate (for the Produce Office).	

(*Continued on next page*)

Turkey (*Continued*)

Tariff and Statis. No.	Description of Goods	Remarks
29.42.22-34 99	Alkaloids, salts, ethers, esters and their other derivatives	With the permission of the Ministry of Health.
29.43	Other sugars, chemically pure, other than sucrose	
29.44	Antibiotics	
29.45	Other organic compounds	
30.01	Glands and other organs for opotherapic use, dry, and their secretions.	
30.02	Sera, microbic vaccines and other	
30.03.18	Insulins	
21	Oral antidiabetics	
31.02.80	Urea	
31.02 31.03 31.04 31.05	Miscellaneous chemical fertilizers	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
32.05.21	Anilines, alizarines.	
22	Artificial organic colours.	
29	Other.	
32.08	Prepared pigments for ceramic enamelling and glass industries.	
32.09	Only mattweiss and equivalent substances for the textile industry.	
32.10	Colours (only for exporters, with the certificate of need issued by Exporters' Unions).	
32.11	Prepared dryers.	
32.13.10	Printing ink.	
33.06.29	Only shaving blocks.	
34.02	Only additives used in lubricating oil mixing plants (for petroleum companies)	With the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.
34.02	Only benzalconium chloride U.S.P.	With the permission of the Ministry of Health
34.03	Lubricating preparations and other products.	
34.04	Artificial waxes.	
35.02	Only tenalbine and aluminium compounds containing iron and arsenic.	
35.04	Pepton, other protein substances and their derivatives.	
37.01.10 37.02.10 38.05	X-ray films. (For the Red Crescent.) Tall oil.	
38.07.10	Pine oil.	
38.08.30	Other.	
38.09.10 20 50	Only creosote oil used in pharmacy Only vegetable tar used in pharmacy Only juniper tar used in pharmacy	With the permission of the Ministry of Health.
38.11	Only chlorazol (only for exporters with a certificate of need issued by Exporters' Unions).	
38.11	Only disinfecting, insecticidal and similar preparations used in agriculture	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.
38.11	Only disinfecting, insecticidal and similar preparations used for health	With the permission of the Ministry of Health.
38.13	Fluxes and other auxiliary preparations for soldering, welding or brazing and scraping oxids.	
38.14	Anti-knock preparations and other.	
38.15	Prepared rubber accelerators.	
38.16	Prepared culture media for the development of micro-organisms.	
38.18	Composite solvents and thinners for varnishes and similar products.	
38.19.12	Dry-test sera.	
13 14	Wet-test sera and calcium morroxinate.	
38.19.20	Only additives used in lubricating oil mixing plants (for petroleum companies)	With the permission of the Ministry of Commerce.
38.19.20	Only pure ichtyol, ammonium sulpho ichtyolate, ammonium sulphobituminate	With the permission of the Ministry of Health.
38.19.20	Only hydraulic oil and anti-freeze.	
39.06.11	Heparine.	
39.01.90	Only fluid silicone SI and other silicones.	
39.03.12 (r.t.m.)	Only Cellophane foil (for the cigarette factories of the State Monopolies)	With the permission of the Ministry of Industry.
39.03.12 (r.t.m.)	Only Cellophane foil (only for exporters with a certificate of need issued by Exporters' Unions).	
60	Only collodion of Codex specifications.	
90 (r.t.m.)	Only cellophane foil (weighing up to 50 g. per m.2 (only for exporters with a certificate of the Exporters' Unions).	
39.06.29	Only salts of alginic acid and their esters.	
39.07.90	Only bakelized paperboard.	
39.07.90 (r.t.m.)	Only Cellophane bags (only for exporters with a certificate of need issued by Exporters' Unions).	
40.01.20	Natural raw rubber	AID (ICA)
40.02	Synthetic rubber and rubber substitutes derived from oils	AID (ICA)
40.06.29	Only pressure sensitive adhesive tape	
40.09.20	Only hydraulic, oil and fuel hose with sleeve (except radiator and water hose even with sleeve)	AID (ICA)
40.11.11	Pneumatic tyres.	
12	Pneumatic tyres.	
21	Inner tubes.	
22	Inner tubes.	
30	Only tyre armour for vehicles	AID (ICA)
40.13.20	Only diving suits.	
40.14.11	Washers	AID (ICA)
40.14.12	Joints	AID (ICA)
41.01.12	Raw hides of bovine cattle, fresh, weighing 15 kilos or more.	
16	Raw hides of bovine cattle, dried, weighing 9 kilos or more.	
41.01.32	Raw hides of buffalo and buffalo calves, fresh, weighing 15 kilos or more.	
36	Raw hides of buffalo and buffalo calves, dried, weighing 9 kilos or more	AID (ICA)
42.04	Articles of natural or composition leather only for technical use (except transmission welting).	
45.01	Natural cork and waste cork	AID (ICA)
45.02	Natural cork	AID (ICA)
45.04.20	Only joints	AID (ICA)
48.01.10	Straining paper.	
44 (r.t.m.)	Kraft paper for cement bags	AID (ICA)
48.01.61	Cigarette paper (monopolized).	
48.10	Cigarette paper (monopolized).	
48.03.19	Parchment paper and paperboard, and imitations thereof (only for exporters with a certificate of need issued by Exporters' Unions).	
48.07	Only matrixes paper board for printing.	
48.07	Paper and paperboard, glazed, impregnated, coated, surface-coloured or printed (only for exporters with a certificate of need issued by Exporters' Unions).	
48.15.90	Only waxed paper, diphenyl paper, straining paper and reels of paper for cigarette tips.	
48.21.10	Joints.	
22	Scale paper for medical apparatus and technical machines.	
29	Only paper matrixes for printing and paper and paperboard for jacquard and other weaving machines	AID (ICA)
49.01.21	School books (in foreign languages).	
29	Other books in foreign languages (only technical, scientific, professional, literary and art books).	
49.02.10	Fashion magazines.	
49.02.30	Other (only daily and periodical political and commercial newspapers, technical, scientific, professional, literary and art magazines).	
49.03.20	Children's books and illustrated albums in foreign languages.	
49.04	Music.	
49.05	Maps of any kind.	
49.06	Architectural and engineering plans and other technical drawings.	
49.11	Only plans and plates for educational purposes.	
50.08 51.02	Only nylon messina (for fishing).	
51.01 51.03	Yarn of continuous synthetic and artificial textiles	With the permission of the Ministry of Industry. AID (ICA)
51.01.10 51.03.10	Only synthetic netting yarn (for fishing).	
53.01.10	Merino (in the yolk)	With the permission of the Ministry of Industry.
20	Merino washed	
34	Merino carbonized	
57.07.11 12	Coco yarn.	
57.10.10	Packing canvas	AID (ICA)
58.05	Only spindle band for the textile industry and transmission band for rotating machines.	
58.05.90	Only cottonband for packing (for exporters with a certificate issued by Exporters' Unions).	
59.04	Only synthetic yarn for netting (for fishermen).	
59.04.21	Only jacquard cord.	
59.05.10	Only fishing nets of synthetic yarn (for fishermen).	
59.16.12	Transmission belting made of wool and animal hair.	
59.17.12	Only diaphragms.	
90	Only joints, washers, polishing wheels, sleeves, cushions; diaphragms for pumps, engines, etc., security belts for pilots, polishing machine felt, only printing blankets.	
60.06.10	Only hose and knee-caps for varicose vein.	
62.03.10	Jute bags	AID (ICA)
65.06.10	Miners' headgear.	
66.03.11	Only umbrella fittings (except all kinds of handles).	
68.04.20	Only grind stone and sharpening stones for razor blades.	
68.14	Accessories for brakes, clutches and other friction apparatus and parts with a basis of asbestos, cellulose and other mineral substances (excepting asbestos yarn, packing, wick and brake balata).	
68.15	Worked mica and articles of mica.	
68.16	Articles of stone or of similar mineral substances not included nor mentioned elsewhere in the Tariff.	

(*Continued on next page*)

Turkey (*Continued*)

Tariff and Statis. No.	Description of Goods	Remarks
69.02.10	Refractory bricks containing more than 70 per cent. of alumina, refractory bricks of magnesite and chrome-magnesite	With the permission of the Ministry of Industry.
40	Chromite	
90	Other (except refractory bricks containing less than 50% of alumina)	
69.03.14		
15	Casting crucibles and retorts (including stoppers and supports).	
19		
90		
70.08	Safety glass and unbreakable glass.	
70.09	Only rear view mirrors for motor vehicles.	
70.11	Glass for electric bulbs.	
70.12	Glass inners for vacuum flasks.	
70.14.90	Only headlight and stoplight glass for vehicles.	
70.15.11, 21	Glass for pocket and wrist watches.	
70.15.19, 29	Only glass for spectacles and masks used for welding.	
70 18	Optical glass and optical parts and glass for corrective spectacles.	
70.20	Only insulating material and glass wool and glass fibre.	
70.21.10	Special safety glass for boilers.	
20	Glass tubes showing the water level of boilers.	
90	Only glass cylinders for polishing leather.	
71.02.10	Only diamonds for industry.	
73.02	Ferro-alloys.	
73.04	Only iron and steel shot.	
73.05.10	Only iron and steel powder.	
73.12	Hoop and strip of iron and steel.	
73.13.10		
20		
30		
40	Iron and steel sheets (except black sheets 0·70 to 4·50 mm. thick and scaled sheets of any thickness).	AID (ICA)
50		
70		
80		
90		
73.13.10		
20		
30		
40	Only scaled sheets	With the permission of the Union of Chambers. AID (ICA)
50		
70		
80		
90		
73.13.60	Tin plate.	
90	Only lacquered tin plate	AID (ICA)
73.14.30	Galvanized wire (only for exporters with a certificate of need of Exporters' Unions).	
73.15	Alloy and high carbon steel	With the permission of the Ministry of Industry. AID (ICA)
73.29.90	Only transmission chains.	
73.33	Sewing and other needles.	
73.35	Iron and steel springs (except flat springs for vehicles).	
73.40	Only acmonital (for the Ministry of Finance).	
74.16	Copper springs.	
75.01		
02		
03	Nickel and articles of nickel.	
04		
05		
75.06.29	Only conductor wire (of nickel).	
76.01.10	Unwrought aluminium	AID (ICA)
76.04	Aluminium sheets and strips	AID (ICA)
76.05	Only aluminium powder.	
76.06	Only aluminium tubes (having an external diameter of 15 mm. or less).	
76.15.51	Only aluminium washers for the manufacture of soft tubes.	
76.15.59	Only aluminium labels (only for exporters with a certificate of need issued by Exporters' Unions).	
77.01.10	Unwrought magnesium.	
77.02	Magnesium in bars, rods, sections, wire, sheets.	
78.01.20	Only printing metal.	
79.01.10	Unwrought zinc.	
80.01.10	Unwrought tin	AID (ICA)
80.02	Tin rods, sections, wire.	
80.03	Tin sheets, plates and strips.	
80.04	Tin foil, strip, powder and flake.	
81.01.40	Tungsten wire.	
81.02.40	Molybdenum wire.	
81.03	Tantalum and articles thereof.	
81.04.30	Other base metals.	
82.02	Only saw blades of any kind.	
82.04.20	Only parts of welding machines (except container).	
82.05	Only parts and spares (except drill tips of 0·5 to 10 mm.) (except body and chassis).	
82.06	Knives, and blades for machines and machine-tools (excepting knives for harvesters).	
82.07	Tool-pipes and plates, sticks and the like for tools.	
82.11.10	Only strip blanks for razor blades.	
83.07.10	Mining lamps.	
29	Only incandescent lamp parts (except fuel containers) and coastal lighthouse parts.	
83.08	Flexible tubes of base metal	AID (ICA)

Tariff and Statis. No.	Description of Goods	Remarks
84.01.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID (ICA)
84.02	Auxiliary apparatus for steam generators, steam condensers and parts and spares thereof	AID (ICA)
84.03.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis).	
84.04.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis).	
84.05.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID (ICA)
84.06.90	Parts and spares (except bronze bearings) with steel shell for diesel engines and cylinder jackets up to 200 mm. and oil felt (except body and chassis) including air-cooled cylinder jackets.	
84.06.90	Only parts for plane motors.	
84.07.90	Parts (except body and chassis)	AID (ICA)
84.08.80	Parts of other motor and engines (except body and chassis)	AID (ICA)
84.09.20	Parts	AID (ICA)
84.10.29	Parts (except body and chassis)	AID (ICA)
84.11.90	Parts (except main body and chassis)	AID (ICA)
84.13	Force feed furnace burners.	
84.15.90	Parts of spare parts (except inner and outer bodies, doors and evaporators for commercial type refrigerators).	
84.16.20	Parts and sparer (except body and chassis)	AID (ICA)
84.17.13	Only parts and spares (except body and boilers).	
29	Only parts and spares (except body and boilers).	
84.18.40	Only parts and spares (except body and chassis).	
84.19	Packing machines.	
84.21	Only parts and spares of fire extinguishers (except body, container and chassis) (including special fire extinguishers used in vehicles)	AID (ICA)
84.21.11	Atomizers and sprayers used for pest	
90	control in agriculture (except motorless atomizers and sprayers carried on the back).	
84.22.90	Only parts of elevator machinery and of telphers (except cabins).	
84.23	Only parts and spares (except body, chassis and grader knife).	
84.24	Agricultural, cultivating and soil preparation machinery (excepting shears of animal-driven ploughs including those for tractors)	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture. AID (ICA)
84.25	Harvesting and threshing machines and implements	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture. AID (ICA)
84.24.69	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID (ICA)
84.25.91	Parts and spare parts (except knives for harvesters) of reaper and binder machines, mowing and threshing machines and seed crushing machines	AID (ICA)
84.25.95	Parts of other machines (except reaper knives)	AID (ICA)
84.26	All kinds of dairy machines and implements and milking machines	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture. AID (ICA)
84.26.90	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID (ICA)
84.27	Fruit presses and filters and the like (except wine-presses)	With the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture. AID (ICA)
84.28	Other agricultural and forestry machinery and appliances (except roller-gins and incubators for fewer than 1,200 eggs)	
84.27.90	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID (ICA)
84.28.91	Parts of machines for crushing fodder.	
84.28.95	Parts of other machines (except body and chassis).	
84.29.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID (ICA)
84.30.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID (ICA)
84.31.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID (ICA)
84.32.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID (ICA)
84.33.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID (ICA)
84.34.19	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID (ICA)
84.34.25	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID (ICA)
84.34.29	Only parts and spares and printing type (except body and chassis)	AID (ICA)
84.35.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID (ICA)
84.38	Accessories and parts for machines falling within Headings 84.36 and 84.37 (except body and chassis)	AID (ICA)
84.39.20	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID (ICA)
84.40.90	Parts and spares (except inner and outer body and tub).	
84.41.30	Sewing machine needles.	
84.41.90	Other parts and spares (excluding chassis, plates, legs and cabinets)	AID (ICA)
84.42.90	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID (ICA)
84.43	Only parts and spares and casting ladles	AID (ICA)
84.44	Only rolling mills	AID (ICA)
84.48	Accessories and parts of machines falling within Headings 84.45 to 84.47 (except body and chassis)	AID (ICA)
84.49	Only parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID (ICA)
84.50	Only parts for gas-operated welding, cutting and surface tempering appliances and machines (including blow-pipes)	AID (ICA)

(*Continued on next page*)

Turkey (*Continued*)

Tariff and Statis. No.	Description of Goods	Remarks
84.55	Parts of machinery or appliances of a kind falling within headings 84.51 to 84.54 (inclusive) (except body and chassis and drawers)	AID (ICA)
84.56.91	Parts and spares of ore selecting, sieving and washing machines (except body and chassis and vats).	
84.56.95	Parts of other machines (except body, chassis, vats, balls and jaws).	
84.57.90	Parts and spares (except body and chassis)	AID (ICA)
84.59.90	Only parts and spares (except body, chassis and tanks).	
84.60	Moulds for metal, glass, rubber and plastic goods mineral substances and mineral carbides	AID (ICA)
84.62	All kinds of bearings	AID (ICA)
84.63	Shafts, bearings, and other transmission equipment (except transmission shaft bearings and bronze bearing in steel shells)	AID (ICA)
84.64	Gaskets and similar joints of metal and asbestos combined with felt, paper-board and the like.	
84.65	Machinery parts not containing electrical connectors, electrically insulated parts, coils, contacts or other electrical features (except body and chassis).	
85.01.50	Reaction coils (except fluorescent and valve ballasts)	AID (ICA)
85.01.90	Parts (except body and fluorescent and valve ballasts)	AID (ICA)
85.02	Only parts (except body and chassis)	AID (ICA)
85.03.90	Only electrical batteries and their parts (except dry batteries and parts).	
85.04.90	Only separators used in lead accumulators on vehicles.	
85.05	Only parts (except body and chassis).	
85.08	Electrical starting and ignition equipment for internal combustion engines.	
85.09	Electrical lighting and signalling equipment, windscreen wipers and defrosters, for cycles and motor vehicles.	
85.10.10	Mine lamps.	
85.11.90	Parts (except body and chassis).	
85.12.35	Parts (except body and chassis and parts of electrical irons) (including only resistances and thermo-couples of electrical iron).	
85.13.91, 95	Parts (except body and chassis).	
85.15.90	Parts (except chassis and box).	
85.18	Electrical condensers	AID (ICA)
85.19.30	Only relays used on controlling and regulating switchboards	AID (ICA)
85.19.40	Only selectors, head lamps, push-pull switches, contact switches, shorters and starting automats.	
85.19.90	Parts and spares (of the equipment falling under Heading No. 85.19.10 only parts of thermic switches, safety plugs, bronze sockets, triangle-star switches).	
85.20	Only bulbs for vehicles	AID (ICA)
85.20.90	Parts and spares	AID (ICA)
85.21	Tubes and valves for any use except lighting	AID (ICA)
85.24	Articles and parts for electric and electronic uses, made of agglomerated or baked, carbon or graphite (excepting brushes for electrical machinery and appliances).	
85.26	Insulating parts for electrical equipment.	
85.28	Parts of electrical machinery not mentioned or included in other headings of this chapter.	
86.09	Parts and spare parts for railway rolling stock (except axles, traction hook, coupling and springs).	
87.02.13	Only trucks of a net capacity of 6 tons and more (except wooden and metallic boxes) (to be imported exclusively by authorized distributors)	AID (ICA).
87.03	Special purpose motor vehicles (except watering tanks, garbage trucks, scavenger trucks and fuel tankers) (to be imported exclusively by authorized distributors)	AID (ICA).
87.04.90	Truck chassis fitted with engines with a net capacity of 6 tons and over (to be imported exclusively by authorized distributors)	AID (ICA).
87.06	Parts and spare parts and accessories of motor vehicles falling within Heading No. 87.01, 87.02 and 87.03 (provided those falling within Heading 84.06.90 are excluded and they are indicated in the Parts catalogue) (except balata and oil felt)	AID (ICA).
87.07.20	Parts and spares (except those falling within heading 84.06.90)	AID (ICA).
87.11	Invalid carriages and similar means of transportation fitted with mechanical propulsion.	
87.12	Parts and accessories of articles falling within headings 87.09, 87.10 and 87.11 (except frames and handle-bars for cycles and motorcycles).	
88.03	Parts and spares of balloons, airships, flying machines, helicopters, gliders and kites.	
90.01.10	Only glass for medical spectacles.	
90.07.15	Parts for photographic cameras (except body, box and chassis).	
90.07.20	Other apparatus.	
90.07.30	Parts of other apparatus.	
90.08	Only parts (except body, chassis and box).	
90.10	Apparatus and equipment of a kind used in photographic or cinematographic laboratories, not falling within any other heading in this Chapter: photocopying apparatus (contact type) spools or reels, for film; screens for projectors.	
90.12	Optical microscopes and other.	
90.14	Geophysical, topographical, surveying and other instruments.	
90.15	Sensitive balances.	
90.17	Medical, dental, surgical and veterinary instruments (excluding stethoscopes and sphygmomanometers).	
90.18.10	Gas masks (only for medical and surgical use).	
90	Other.	
90.19	Orthopaedic appliances and other (except artificial teeth of plastic basis).	With the permission of the Ministry of Health.
90.20	X-ray and other apparatus.	
90.21	Instruments, apparatus or models, designed solely for demonstrational purposes (for example, in education or exhibition), unsuitable for other uses (except globes up to a diameter of 31 cm.).	
90.22	Machines and appliances for testing mechanically the hardness, strength, compressibility, elasticity and like properties of industrial materials.	
90.23	Hydrometers, aerometers, alcoholmeters and other.	
90.24	Instruments and apparatus for measuring, checking or automatically controlling the flow, depth, pressure or other variables of liquids or gases, or for automatically controlling temperature, temperature measuring instruments for central heating and similar installations.	
90.25	Instruments and apparatus for physical or chemical analysis and other.	
90.26	Gas, liquid and electricity supply meters (except water supply meter of 1 in. or less).	
90.27	Other meters, speed indicators, taximeters, stroboscopes.	
90.28	Electrical measuring, checking, analysing or automatically controlling instruments and apparatus	AID (ICA).
90.29	Parts or accessories suitable for use solely or principally with one or more of the articles falling within heading No. 90.23, 90.24, 90.26, 90.27 or 90.28.	
91.11	Other clocks and watch parts (except cabinets and chassis).	
92.09	Musical instrument strings.	
92.10	Parts and accessories of musical instruments, metronomes, tuning forks and pitch pipes of all kinds.	
92.12.41	Only teaching records	With the permission of the Ministry of National Education.
92.12.43	Gramophone record matrixes.	
92.13	Other parts and accessories of apparatus falling within Heading No. 92.11 (except body, plate, box and chassis).	
95.08	Only gelatine capsules for medicines.	
96.02.10	Brushes used as machinery part.	
97.07.10	Fish hooks.	
98.03.50, 90	Only parts and accessories for all kinds of fountain pens (except body and cover).	
98.04	Only pen nibs and nib points.	
98.10.20	Parts and spares of lighters (except fuel container and outer case).	

Notes:

1. If no statistics Nos. are indicated against the Tariff headings included in this list, all the statistics Nos. indicated in the Tariff for the said heading and the goods to which they refer shall be deemed to be included in the said heading.

2. If the description of the goods included in this list are not accompanied by the words 'Only', 'except' and similar restrictive terms, all the goods included in that Heading of the Tariff shall be deemed to be included in said description.

3. The letters AID (ICA) mentioned in this list indicate the articles the value whereof shall be paid out of the AID (ICA) account.

NORWAY

Goods Remaining Subject to Licence after January 1, 1962

DETAILS of the recently announced Norwegian liberalization measures were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on December 15, 1961 (page 1242), with a note that the list published on July 7, 1961 (page 56), should be amended accordingly. It will be seen that only Part II of the list published on July 7, 1961, is affected and for the guidance of exporters the following is a revised version of Part II, omitting those items which were liberalized on January 1, 1962, and indicating those items which have a known liberalization date.

**To be liberalized from July* 1, 1962. ***To be liberalized from January* 1, 1963.

Part II (Revised)

CHAPTER 9

Coffee

09.01 Coffee whether or not roasted or freed of caffein; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion (except coffee husks and skins).

CHAPTER 10

Cereals

ex 10.06 900 Husked and broken rice.

CHAPTER 15

Animal and vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal and vegetable waxes

Fixed vegetable oils, fluid or solid, crude, refined, or purified:

Crude:

ex 15.07 040* Soya oil.
070* Cottonseed oil.
110* Groundnut oil.
210* Coconut oil.

Refined or purified:

540* Soya oil.
570* Cottonseed oil.
610* Groundnut oil.
710* Coconut oil.

15.12** Animal or vegetable fats and oils, hydrogenated, whether or not refined but not further prepared.

CHAPTER 17

Sugar and sugar products

17.01 Beet and cane sugar, solid.

CHAPTER 19

Preparations of cereals, flour or starch; pastrycook's products

ex 19.07 101, 109 Crispbread.
19.08 100* Biscuits and wafers.

CHAPTER 34

Soap, organic surface active agents, washing preparations.

Soap, including medicated soap:

ex 34.01 201*, 209* Soap powder.

Surface active preparations and washing and cleaning preparations:

ex 34.02 210* Containing surface active agents but not containing soap.
221* Perfumed, containing soap.
229* Other, containing soap.

CHAPTER 35

Albuminoidal substances

ex 35.02 100 Egg albumin.

CHAPTER 38

Miscellaneous chemical products

ex 38.09 100 Wood tar.
200 Wood tar oils; wood creosote.

CHAPTER 44

Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal

44.02 Wood charcoal, agglomerated or not.
44.18** Reconstituted wood, being wood shavings, wood chips, sawdust, wood flour or other ligneous waste, agglomerated with natural or artificial resins or other organic binding substances, in sheets, blocks or the like.

Builders' carpentry and joinery:

ex 44.23 300* Doors and door frames.

CHAPTER 48

Paper and paper board; articles of paper pulp; paper or paper board

ex 48.14 200* Boxes, pouches, wallets and writing compendiums, containing only an assortment of paper stationery.

CHAPTER 57

Other vegetable textile material

ex 57.01 201 Oakum of true hemp.
ex 57.03 002 Oakum of iute.

CHAPTER 73

Iron and steel and articles thereof

ex 73.38 910** Enamelled bath tubs other than cast enamelled bath tubs.

CHAPTER 84

Machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof

ex 84.15 112, 142 **Refrigerators incorporating a refrigerating unit for **domestic use, with a capacity of not more than .284 cubic metre.
310** Deep freezers incorporating a refrigerating unit, for domestic use.

CHAPTER 85

Electrical machinery and equipment; parts thereof

85.15 500** Receiving apparatus for television.
600** Receiving apparatus combined for radio broadcasting and television, including those incorporating gramophones and/or tape recorders.
991** Parts for radio and television receivers with an f.o.b. value over Kr.100 (£5) each.

CHAPTER 89

Ships and boats

ex 89.01 009 Other vessels (except pleasure boats and craft; competition rowing boats; the normal contracting of dry cargo ships).

CHAPTER 94

Furniture and parts thereof

ex 94.03 109* Other furniture and parts thereof, of wood.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Extension 340.)

IRISH REPUBLIC

Import Quotas

THE IRISH Authorities have announced the following quotas under the Control of Imports Acts, 1934 and 1937:

Goods	Quota	Quota Period	Quota No.
Certain pneumatic tyres for motor vehicles	60,000 articles	February 1, 1962 to January 31, 1963	1
Certain pneumatic tyres for bicycles or tricycles	105,000 articles	February 1, 1962 to January 31, 1963	2
Certain boots and shoes	75,000 pairs	January 1, 1962 to June 30, 1962	3
Certain rubber boots and shoes	55,000 pairs	February 1, 1962 to January 31, 1963	4
Rubber-proofed clothing	1,000 articles	January 1, 1962 to December 31, 1962	6
Certain completely or substantially assembled motor car chassis with bodies or body shells attached thereto.	20 articles	January 1, 1962 to December 31, 1962	8
Any completely or substantially assembled motor vehicle chassis without a body or body shell attached thereto.	50 articles	January 1, 1962 to December 31, 1962	9
Certain completely or substantially assembled road vehicle bodies or road vehicle body shells imported otherwise than attached to chassis.	50 articles	January 1, 1962 to December 31, 1962	10
Certain motor car body parts	10 articles	January 1, 1962 to December 31, 1962	25
Certain hats, caps, hoods and shapes	30,000 articles	January 1, 1962 to December 31, 1962	37
Certain completely or substantially assembled mechanically propelled vehicles.	26 articles	January 1, 1962 to December 31, 1962	47

'Hints to Businessmen' Visiting Bulgaria and Morocco

REVISED editions of the booklets on Bulgaria and Morocco have been published in the series of 'Hints to Business Men'.

British business men who intend visiting those countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets on application to the Directories and Notices Section, Board of Trade, Room 0348, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Telephone Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2928).

ITALY

General Turnover Tax Amendments

ITALY has published the text of a Ministerial Decree dated December 19, 1961, which amends for the year 1962 for certain commodities the rates of the General Turnover Tax (*Imposta Generale Sull' Entrata*) payable on a 'once only' basis.

(The General Turnover Tax is normally levied at each stage throughout the cycle of manufacture and distribution) In the case of imported goods, provision is made under the decree for the payment of the tax to the Customs at the time of clearing.

A list of imported goods affected is given below. With these exceptions, the previous rates as published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on February 3, 1961 (page 300) and March 10, 1961 (page 607), remain in force for 1962. Certain additional items (marked with an asterisk) are also included.

Commodity	Rate of Tax
	%
Beer (Tariff No. 2203)	6·5
Coffee substitutes (Tariff No. 2101)	8·6
*Coffee: solid extracts and essences (Tariff No. 2102 (a) (1) beta)	12·0
*Crude petroleum oils and residues from refining mineral oils (fuel oils), for immediate use in boilers or furnaces (Tariff Nos. 27.09 (b) (1), 27.10 a-b-alpha I)	4·0
*Ditto, for use in domestic heating (Tariff Nos. as above)	6·0
Sugar (Tariff No. 17.01)	6·0
Yeast for breadmaking (Tariff No. ex 21.06)	8·6
Liquid or natural gas and mixtures thereof (1) (Tariff No. 27.11a)	15·0

(1) When required for purposes of road traction, the rate is 11 per cent.

All inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Extensions 340, 345).

British Exhibits at French Fairs

A notice regarding the allocation of licenses for British goods exhibited at French fairs in 1962 will be found on page 161 of this issue.

DENMARK

Further Liberalization List

BY AN ANNOUNCEMENT of the Danish Ministry of Commerce the following goods have been liberalized with effect from January 1, 1962.

This notice will further amend the list of goods for which import licences are required, published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on April 1, 1960 (page 737,) and as amended on June 16, 1961. (See *Board of Trade Journal* for this date, page 1441)

Brussels No.	Description
Ex 03.01	Frozen fish fillets.
Ex 08.08	Fresh cranberries.
36.05	Pyrotechnic articles.
Ex 48.13	Stencils.
85.04	Electric accumulators.
92.03	Pipe and reed organs, including harmoniums and the like.
Ex 96.32	Machinery brushes

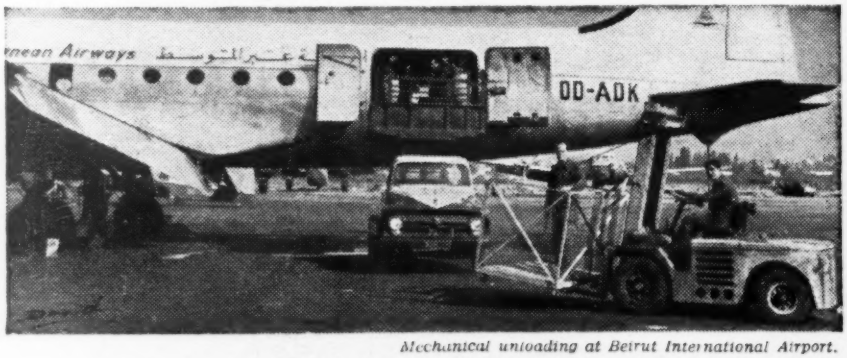
All inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section) Board of Trade, Room 724, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 340).

FEDERAL GERMAN REPUBLIC

New Customs Tariff

A NEW TARIFF is in operation in Western Germany from January 1, 1962, incorporating changes in rates of duty resulting from (a) the first move towards the alignment of the German Tariff with the E.E.C. Common Tariff for agricultural products, (b) the restoration of the second half of the amounts by which certain duties on industrial products were reduced in 1957, and (c) a further reduction of duties on imports from other members of the E.E.C.

The new tariff may be consulted at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room 626, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Extension 663 or 665).



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SPAIN

Further Liberalization of Trade

SPAIN'S Fifth Liberalization List was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 11, 1961 (pages 317-18). The Spanish authorities have now published a complementary list of liberalized goods which is reproduced below.

Liberalized goods may be freely imported without import licence provided they originate in, and proceed from, the countries listed in the Annex below. Imports are to be made under a 'Declaration of Importation of Liberalized Goods,' which the importer must make on official forms.

The liberalization of goods in this list falling under tariff headings 53.06, 53.07, 53.08, 53.09 and 53.10 will come into force on April 1, 1962; and 53.11 53.12 and 53.13 with effect from July 1, 1962.

Complementary Liberalization List

Tariff Heading	Article
53.06	Yarn of carded sheep's or lambs' wool (woollen yarn), not put up for retail sale.
53.07	Yarn of combed sheep's or lambs' wool (worsted yarn), not put up for retail sale.
53.08	Yarn of fine animal hair (carded or combed), not put up for retail sale.
53.09	Yarn of horse-hair or of other coarse animal hair, not put up for retail sale.
53.10	Yarn of sheep's or lambs' wool, of horse-hair or of other animal hair (fine or coarse), put up for retail sale.
53.11	Woven fabrics of sheep's or lambs' wool or of fine animal hair.
53.12	Woven fabrics of coarse animal hair other than horse-hair.
53.13	Woven fabrics of horse-hair.

Annex

Countries to which the System of Liberalization Applies:

(a) Member countries of the O.E.C.D. and their overseas territories.

(b) Other countries:

Australia
Burma
Canada
Ceylon
Chile
United States
Federation of Malaya
Finland
Ghana
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras.
India
Iraq
Jordan
Libya
New Zealand
Pakistan
Panama
Dominican Republic
Union of South Africa
Tunisia
Venezuela

Global Quotas

THE FINAL list of Global Quotas for 1961 was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 8, 1961 (pages 544-45).

The Spanish authorities have now invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following quotas which have been published as the first draft of the New (1962) list of Global Quotas:

Quota No.	Goods	Minimum value of licences for which applications invited	Closing date for applications
		U.S. dollars	
1	Preserved food products	200,000	February 17
3	Hops	200,000	February 17
6	Coking coal	750,000	February 17
7	Ancillary chemicals for the textile, paper, rubber and leather industries	1,500,000	February 17
13	Perfumery, toilet and cosmetic preparations	30,000	February 17
14	Sensitized plates and other sentitized material for photography	750,000	February 17
16	Prepared leather and skins and leather manufactures	125,000	February 17

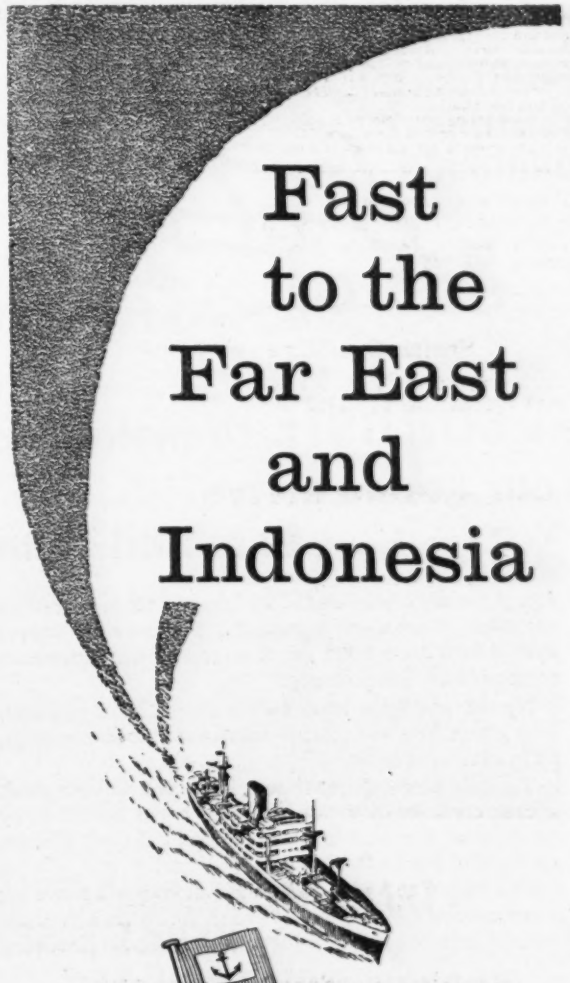
Exporters

THE services of the Export Sections of the Board of Trade Regional Organizations are freely available to you. Each of these Export Sections is closely linked with the Board of Trade Headquarters and thus with the Overseas Offices of H.M. Government. The Controller and his staff will give you all possible help in your efforts to sell your goods overseas.

Subscriptions and Sales

READERS ARE REMINDED that subscriptions and sales inquiries should be addressed to the publishers at either of the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 423 Oxford St., London, W.1; 13A Castle St., Edinburgh 2; 39 King St., Manchester 2; 2 Edmund St., Birmingham 3; 109 St. Mary St., Cardiff; 50 Fairfax St., Bristol 1; 80 Chichester St., Belfast; or through any bookseller.

Telephone inquiries should be made to WATerloo 4944, Extension 1195.



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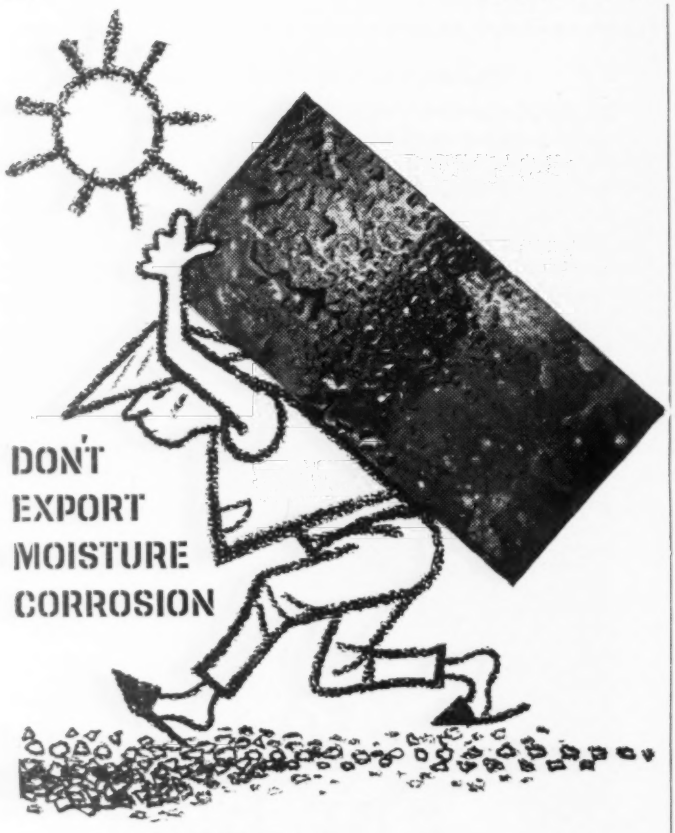

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IRAQ

Import Regulations

NEW REGULATIONS relating to importers were announced by the Iraq Minister of Trade on January 1, 1962. Import licences, other than those issued to Government Departments, semi-Government bodies and registered factories, will only be issued to individuals or companies which are members of the local Chamber of Commerce and, except in the case of limited companies having a paid up capital of at least ID 20,000 or successor companies, have held that membership for at least 2 years. All importers must register with the Directorate-General of Imports and Exports, which will classify them in the light of their previous imports and financial ability, and a maximum value will be placed on the total import licences issued to each class. Certain restrictions will be placed on the categories of goods which each importer may handle, and new importers, who must be of Iraqi nationality, will be required to specialize in not more than two categories of similar goods. Importers may not change their specializations without authority from the Directorate-General.

Inquiries arising from this notice should be addressed Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2528).

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (EGYPT)

Import Procedure

THE ATTENTION OF companies interested in trade with Egypt is drawn to the publication, as a supplement to the *Export Service Bulletin* on January 29, of a detailed analysis of present import regulations, prepared by the Commercial Secretariat at the British Embassy in Cairo. Whilst there may be further changes in procedure following the recent reorganization of various public organizations in Egypt, this supplement will be found to be a useful guide to the present arrangements.

British Trade Commissioner's Office, Kaduna

THE TELEPHONE number quoted in the recent notification of the change of postal address for the Trade Commission office at Kaduna, and published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on January 5 (page 29), was incorrect and should have read (2046/7). The correct number appears in the list of British Commercial Representatives Overseas, published on January 19.

Kuwaiti National Day

INTENDING BUSINESS visitors to Kuwait are advised that under a recent Decree, published in the *Official Gazette*, June 19 has been appointed as the Kuwaiti National day. It is expected that this date will be regarded as a public holiday and business houses are likely to be closed for the day.

Guide to Payments Risks and Import Regulations Abroad

'A Guide to Payments Risks and Import Regulations Abroad' revised every four months, gives brief details of the currency reserves, the state of the market, and the approximate exchange rates for each of the eighty countries covered. Inquiries to the Intelligence Department, Barclays Bank Ltd., 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

Hotels and Restaurants in Britain

The 1962 edition of 'Hotels and Restaurants in Britain,' issued by the British Travel and Holidays Association, contains information about 4,000 establishments in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, with details of facilities and tariffs. Copies from B.T.H.A. Queen's House, 64-65 St. James's Street, London, S.W.1. Price 6s. (by post 7s.).

World Sugar Economy

Eighty years of spectacular expansion are covered by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in their booklet 'The World Sugar Economy in Figures, 1880-1959.' Copies from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1. Price, 7s. 6d.

SOUTH AFRICA

Customs Tariff Applications

CUSTOMS TARIFF Application List No. 291 published as Government Notice No. 50 in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of January 12, 1962, states that the Board of Trade and Industries has received the following representations affecting the Republic's Customs Tariff:

For an *increase* in duty on:

Knitted fabrics in the piece, dutiable under the undermentioned tariff items, from the existing rates of duty to the rates of duty shown against each item:

Tariff Item		Duty Applied For		
		Minimum	Intermediate	Maximum
76 (7) (a)	*Ad valorem*	Per cent. 12½	Per cent. 17½ or	Per cent. 22½
	Per yard	Free whichever is	2½ c. the greater, and	4 c. in addition
	Ad valorem	17½	17½	32½
76 (7) (b)	*Ad valorem*	—	35	50
77 (7) (e) (i) (A)	*Ad valorem*	—	40	55
77 (7) (e) (i) (B)	*Ad valorem*	—	35	47½
77 (7) (e) (ii) (A)	*Ad valorem*	—	40	55
77 (7) (e) (ii) (B)	*Ad valorem*	—	35	47½
77 (7) (e) (iii) (A)	*Ad valorem*	—	40	55
77 (7) (e) (iii) (B)	*Ad valorem*	—	35	47½
77 (7) (f) (i)	*Ad valorem*	—	25	45
77 (7) (f) (ii)	*Ad valorem*	—	25	45
77 (7) (f) (iii)	*Ad valorem*	—	25	45
78 (6) (e) (i)	*Ad valorem*	—	40	57½
78 (6) (e) (ii)	*Ad valorem*	—	40	57½
78 (6) (e) (iii)	*Ad valorem*	—	40	57½
78 (7) (b) (i) (A)	*Ad valorem*	—	20 or	30
	Per yard	— whichever is	7½ c. the greater, and	9 c. in addition
	Ad valorem	—	15	20
78 (7) (b) (i) (B)	*Ad valorem*	—	30	45
78 (7) (b) (ii)	*Ad valorem*	—	20 or	30
	Per yard	— whichever is	7½ c. the greater, and	9 c. in addition
	Ad valorem	—	15	20
78 (7) (b) (iii)	*Ad valorem*	—	35	45
78 (7) (b) (iv)	*Ad valorem*	—	22½	45
80 (4) (b)	*Ad valorem*	—	45	55

(B.T.I. Reference 125/9/6).
Applicant: Transvaal Knitters' Association, P.O. Box 4581, Johannesburg.

Note: The Tariff Items involved cover knitted fabrics in the piece made of cotton, wool and synthetic fibres. The rates of duty at present imposed are as follows:

Tariff Item		Present Duty		
		Minimum	Intermediate	Maximum
76 (7) (a)	*Ad valorem*	Per cent. 5	Per cent. 10 or	Per cent. 15
	Per yard	Free whichever du	1½c ty shall be the	2½c greater, and in
		12½	12½ addition	27½
76 (7) (b)		—	22½	37½
77 (7) (e) (i) (A)	*Ad valorem*	—	25	40
77 (7) (e) (i) (B)	*Ad valorem*	—	20	32½
77 (7) (e) (ii) (A)	*Ad valorem*	—	25	40
77 (7) (e) (ii) (B)	*Ad valorem*	—	20	32½
77 (7) (e) (iii) (A)	*Ad valorem*	—	25	40
77 (7) (e) (iii) (B)	*Ad valorem*	—	20	32½
77 (7) (f) (i)	*Ad valorem*	—	5	25
77 (7) (f) (ii)	*Ad valorem*	—	5	25
77 (7) (f) (iii)	*Ad valorem*	—	5	25
78 (6) (e) (i)	*Ad valorem*	—	30	45
78 (6) (e) (ii)	*Ad valorem*	—	30	45
78 (6) (e) (iii)	*Ad valorem*	—	30	45
78 (7) (b) (i) (A)	*Ad valorem*	—	15 or	—
	Per yard	— whichever du	5c ty shall be the	— greater, and in
		—	10 addition	—
78 (7) (b) (i) (B)	*Ad valorem*	—	10	—
78 (7) (b) (ii)	*Ad valorem*	—	15 or	—
	Per yard	— whichever du	5c ty shall be the	— greater, and in
		—	10 addition	—
78 (7) (b) (iii)	*Ad valorem*	—	10	—
78 (7) (b) (iv)	*Ad valorem*	—	10	—
80 (4) (b)	*Ad valorem*	—	25	—

Where United Kingdom trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above applications they are being informed, and it is suggested that any United Kingdom firm wishing to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belonging to a trade organization, should get into touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the South African Authorities and desiring further information relating to the above should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference C.R.E. 833/62.

For the *withdrawal of rebate facilities* on:

Jute scrim not being for use as packing material under item 601 (9). (B.T.I. Ref. 110/9/19).
Applicant: Ropes and Mattings, P.O. Box 3, Jacobs, Natal.

It is expected that the South African industries at present enjoying these rebates will submit evidence in favour of their retention, but if any United Kingdom interests affected should consider that they have evidence on the matter not likely to be available to the South African industries concerned, which they would wish to lay before the South African Board of Trade and Industries, they should communicate with the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, as above, quoting reference C.R.E. 834/62.

KENYA

Labelling of Condensed Milk

THE KENYA *Government Gazette* of November 21, 1961, contains a copy of Legal Notice No. 638 entitled 'The Public Health (Condensed Milk) Rules, 1961', operative from November 13, 1961. The Schedule to the Rules shows specimens of labels to be used on various types of condensed milk and gives details which may be of importance to United Kingdom exporters.

The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs in Kenya realise that the immediate application of the rules might well create hardship to certain importers and they propose giving every assistance to such importers by granting a period of grace until July 1962.

A copy of the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Rules, 1961 may be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 541, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Agricultural Import Regulations

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT Notice No. 8, published in *Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Government Gazette* of January 12, 1962, amends the Control of Goods (Import and Export) (Agriculture) Order 1960 by the *repeal* of the requirement that the proportion by weight of pig meat contained in canned products should be written on the containers in which the products are imported into the Federation.

Rebate of Duty for Manufacturing Purposes

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT Notice No. 11, published in the *Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Government Gazette* of January 12, 1962, amends the Third Schedule (Manufacturers' Rebates) Regulations, 1960, published in Federal Government Notice No. 274 of 1960, details of which were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 30, 1960 (page 781). The amendment is as follows:

By the repeal of the following items in that part relating to the Furniture and Mattress Manufacturing Industry:

Goods	Item	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Mattress handles	77 (2)	20	10	10	Free
Seagrass, plaited or twisted	78	Free	Free	Free	Free

(*Continued on next page*)

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (*Continued*)

Import Control

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT Notice No. 10, published in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland *Government Gazette* of January 12, 1962 gives details of the Control of Goods (Import) Open General Licence 1962. Subject to the provisions of any other Federal or Territorial law importation into the Federation is authorized of:

(a) any goods listed in the First Schedule

(b) any goods which are the product or manufacture of a state specified

(i) in Part II of the Third Schedule excepting goods specified in Part I of that Schedule;

(ii) in Part II of the Fourth Schedule excepting goods specified in Part I of the Third Schedule or in Part I of the Fourth Schedule.

First Schedule

1. Antifriction and lubricating grease.
2. Motor spirit, including aviation fuels.
3. Lubricating oils.
4. Mineral oils and fuel; power paraffin of the illuminating, transformer and insulating types.
5. Exposed cinematograph film.
6. Goods in transit through the Federation.
7. Used personal and household effects, excluding motor vehicles, imported by a person arriving in the Federation to take up residence or employment therein.
8. Goods, including motor vehicles, temporarily imported into the Federation by a *bona fide* tourist for his own use.
9. Goods not exceeding a total value of £25 accompanying a person entering the Federation and intended for the private use of such person or his family.
10. Any *bona fide* unsolicited gift not exceeding £25 in value.
11. Samples and advertising material intended solely for the use in the taking of orders and not for sale.
12. Any goods exported from the Federation for repair and return and in respect of which a certificate to that effect has been issued by an officer of the Department of Customs and Excise.
13. Goods imported by any person to whom privileges are extended by virtue of any enactment in force in the Federation relating to diplomatic, consular or other privileges, if such goods are imported for his own use and consumption or that of his household or for the purpose of his office.

Second Schedule

Argentina
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Cambodia
Cameroun
Canada
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
Congo (Brazzaville)
Congo (Leopoldville)
Cuba
Dahomey
Denmark
Dominican Republic
Finland
France
Gabon
Germany, Federal Republic of
Greece
Guinea
Haiti
Indonesia
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Liechtenstein, Principality of
Luxembourg
Malagasy Republic
Mali
Mauritania
Monaco, Principality of
Morocco, Sherifian Empire of
Netherlands, Kingdom of the
Nicaragua
Niger
Norway
Peru
Portugal
San Marino
Senegal
Somalia
Spain
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Togo
Tunisia
Turkey
United States of America
Upper Volta
Uruguay
Vatican City

Third Schedule
Part I

(*The reference in this Part to Items or Notes to Items, mean the appropriate Items or Notes to Items, as the case may be, contained in the Customs Tariff in the Fourth Schedule to the Customs and Excise Act*, 1955.)

Item No.	Description of Goods
59 (1)	Bags and sacks: textile, of a kind ordinarily used for the packing of goods.
ex 61	Blankets and rugs, blanketing, n.e.e.; sheets commonly used as blankets or rugs, and known as kaffir sheets; and raw blanketing and raw blanket cloth, n.e.e.: except those containing more than 50 per cent. of wool.
63 (1)	Carpets, floor-rugs, mats and matting, n.e.e.: including underfelt, n.e.e..
65	Clothing.
ex 69	Hats (other than miners' safety hats and caps and linings therefor), caps, bonnets, and berets.
70	Hosiery, socks and stockings.
72	(1) Leather, imitation, including pegamoid, rexine and similar materials: in the piece.
	(2) Oil cloth, oil-baize and similar coated and impregnated textiles, including rubber-proofed and oil-proofed textiles: in the piece.
ex 73	(a) Towels, towelling napkins; and towelling, in the piece.
	(b) Plastic buttons.
	(c) Bed sheets.
	(d) Other millinery, drapery, textile haberdashery and textile articles of furnishing and napery, except pins, needles, collar studs and hooks and eyes.
ex 74	Mosquito nets; and fishing nets and netting, not being sports goods.
75 (1)	Piece-goods: canvas, not less than 10 oz. in weight per square yard.
75 (2)	Tarpaulins, tents, awnings and similar articles, n.e.e.
ex 76	Piece-goods, woven, knitted, crocheted or felted, n.e.e.:
	ex (c) Containing more than 50 per cent. of cotton, n.e.e.:
	ex (i) and ex (ii):
	(B) Dyed as defined in Note (1) to this item, in a drill, twill, sateen or satin weave.
	ex (D) Manufactured from coloured yarns, as defined in Note (3) to this item, weighing more than 5¼ oz. per square yard.
	ex (E) In the loom state, commonly known as grey cloth, and bleached cloth as defined in Note (4) to this item, except poplin.
	ex (F) Other, except poplin, and except other materials, weighing less than 5¼ oz. and costing more than 3 shillings per square yard, f.o.b. port of origin.
	ex (f) (iv) Other, n.e.e.:
	ex (iv) Other piece-goods containing rayon or spun rayon: dyed or bleached (as defined in Notes (1) and (4) to this item), or in a loom state: if in a drill, twill, sateen or satin weave; or if in a plain weave except poplin.

NOTES:

A. (1) Dyed cloth means fabric which has been dyed a uniform colour or manufactured from dyed yarns or mixtures of dyes and undyed yarns so as to produce a uniform colour, but for the purpose of this definition, a dye shall not include a fugitive colour or dye.

(2) Printed cloth means:

(a) fabric which has been subjected to any process of printing whereby there is printed on it a design or pattern covering the whole of the surface or a substantial portion of it;

(b) fabric which has been woven from yarns which have been subjected to any process of printing resulting in a fabric bearing a design or pattern over the whole of its surface or over a substantial portion of it.

For the purpose of this definition the terms 'printed' excludes material printed on the reverse side only and material printed on either side with only fugitive colours or dyes.

(3) Cloth manufactured from coloured yarns means a fabric manufactured from dyed or dyed and undyed yarns so as to produce a distinct figure, design or pattern in two or more colours or shades of colours over the whole surface of the cloth or a substantial portion of it.

(4) Bleached cloth means a fabric bleached in the piece or woven from bleached yarns but excludes cloth as defined in Notes (1), (2) and (3) of this item.

B. Poplin shall mean fabric in the piece manufactured from single or folded yarn in a plain weave with the total number of threads being not less than 160 per square inch of which not less than three-fifths are on the warp.

C. Plain weave cloth means cloth in which every warp thread or pair of warp threads passes alternately over and under successive picks of weft thread or pairs of weft threads and in which adjacent threads or pairs of threads weave exactly contrary to each other.

Item No.	Description of goods
78	Rope, cordage and twine.
81	Threads and yarns, n.e.e.
ex 84	Baths and sinks, metal.
ex 90	Buckets, metal.
ex 99	Table knives, forks and spoons of an f.o.b. value of 5 shillings or less each, other knives (except pen knives); and scissors.
ex 102	Enamelware, metal, n.e.e.
133 (2)	Hoes.

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Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland *(Continued)*

Item No.	Description of goods
ex 140	ex (1) Sewing machines, not being industrial machinery; complete, assembled or unassembled.
ex 154	ex (b) Wireless broadcast receivers including radio-gramophones; electrical record players; complete, assembled or unassembled.
251	Footwear.
ex 260	Tyres and tubes, bicycle.
ex 273	(a) Plywood.
287	Cardboard and similar boards, and paper, including linen board, leatherboard, fibreboard, strawboard and millboard, but excluding building and similar boards and bituminized and similar papers: not being printed, ruled or lithographed matter: weighing more than 45 lb. per 1,000 square feet.
ex 295 (1)	Paper, including cardboard and similar boards: not being printed, ruled or lithographed matter: weighing not more than 45 lb. per 1,000 square feet: (b) Newsprint, in reels or flat. (c) Plain, composite or other, n.e.e.
295 (4)	Wrapping paper weighing not less than 5½ lb. nor more than 45 lb. per 1,000 square feet, including browns, casings, sealings, nature or ochre-browns, sulphites, krafts, waxed and bag papers, but excluding cellulose and greaseproof papers; bituminized and similar papers: whether or not printed, ruled, lithographed or embossed.
ex 297	(c) (i) Ball point pens and ball point pen barrels.

Part II

Japan

Fourth Schedule

Part I

(The reference in this Part to Items mean the appropriate Items contained in the Customs Tariff in the Fourth Schedule to the Customs and Excise Act, 1955.)

Item No.	Description of goods
ex 99	Razor blades.
ex 110	Chairs.
ex 133 (1)	Mattocks under 4 lb. in weight.
157 (b)	Asbestos cement pipes, piping and tubes.
ex 264	Brushware (except tooth brushes), including mops and feather dusters, not being parts of machinery and not being gold or silver mounted, or gold or silver plated.
ex 269	Chairs.
ex 304 (b)	Marcasite jewellery.
ex 305	Mouth organs.
ex 322	Safety matches.

Part II

Czechoslovakia

The effect of this licence is:

(a) to extend Open General Licence treatment to all goods produced or manufactured in Japan except goods specified in Part I of the Third Schedule.

(b) to extend Open General Licence treatment to all goods produced or manufactured in Czechoslovakia except goods specified in Part I to the Third or Fourth Schedule; and

(c) to extend Open General Licence treatment also to goods produced or manufactured in Mauritania, San Marino, Senegal, Sudan and Vatican City.

SUDAN

Import Licensing Regulations

THE SUDANESE Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Supply have issued the following Press Notice:

The commodity mentioned below is hereby put under Import Licence as from January 7, 1962:

Laundry Blue.

Suppliers who receive orders should ensure that their customer is in possession of a valid import licence before the goods are despatched.

Inquries about this Notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2449.)

Export Opportunities for U.K. Traders

Details of inquiries for United Kingdom products by overseas buyers, contracts open for tender, and agents wishing to represent United Kingdom firms, are published each week in the *Board of Trade Journal* under the heading 'Information for United Kingdom Exporters'. Fuller information is also provided in the *Export Service Bulletin*, which is published three times a week, with a weekly supplement, by the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade.

GHANA

Import Licensing

1. THE TRADE Division of the Ghana Ministry of Finance and Trade has published a 'Guide for Importers and Exporters' of which the following extracts are given as supplementary to the information already published in the *Board of Trade Journals* dated December 7 and 22, 1961, and January 12, 1962:

Purpose of Revocation of O.G.L.s and Quota Licences

(i) The main purpose of this revocation is to regulate the flow of imports into Ghana in such a way as to reduce the existing high volume of imports of unessential goods as a means of improving our balance of payments position.

(ii) As payments for goods imported into Ghana will eventually be converted into the currency of the country from which they are imported, it is essential that the volume of our imports should be governed by the amount of foreign exchange (i.e., foreign currency) which can be made available to pay for them. The foreign currency required can largely be earned by our exports. Thus a reasonable balance in our external trade requires that Ghana's imports should not be markedly in excess of her exports.

Stock-Piling Unnecessary

The volume of imports of essential goods will not generally be affected, as the Ministry will continue to issue licences to cover the importation of sufficient quantities of these goods. The controls will also be exercised in a non-discriminatory way in respect of all countries.

Extension of Validity

An importer requiring the validity of an import licence to be extended should return it to the Controller of Imports and Exports with an explanation as to why an extension is necessary. The explanation should include details

(Continued on next page)

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Ghana (*Continued*)

of any payments made against the licence, or bank credits already established.

Specific Import Licences not Transferable

Specific licences are not transferable and may on no account be offered or accepted for sale. An import licence which has been transferred is liable to immediate cancellation regardless of any commitments which may have been entered into in connection with it. Moreover each party to any transaction to the transfer of a licence renders himself liable to prosecution and runs the risk of being refused further licences. Similar penalties may be applied in respect of transactions which, although on the surface do not appear to involve the sale of licences, are in fact designed to achieve that purpose by indirect means.

Importation without a Licence

Goods imported without a valid licence are treated as prohibited goods and as such are liable to forfeiture under the Customs Ordinance. In addition, the importer is liable to a pecuniary penalty of up to three times the duty paid value of the goods.

Letters of Credit

When an importer wishes to open a letter of credit in favour of his overseas supplier, he should hand his import licence where appropriate to his bank. The bank should ensure that the letter of credit conforms in every detail with the conditions stated on the import licence.

Goods Exempted from Import Control

The following kinds of goods are exempted from import controls:

(i) Goods imported by the President's Household.
(ii) Service Equipment for the use of the Armed Forces and the Ghana Police.
(iii) Diplomatic Bags.
(iv) Blood Banks and Ethical Drugs requested by a Government Licensed Medical Practitioner to be *flown* to Ghana in cases of emergency.

Payment for Imports and Exports

The issue of an import/export licence in no way implies that the licence holder will be granted permission to make or receive payment otherwise than in the matter prescribed by the Exchange Control Authorities. In fact Import and Export Licences issued are only valid subject to the production of Forms E or E1 in the case of imports and Form CD2 in the case of exports, duly approved by the Exchange Control Authorities in respect of the goods concerned.

Shipments on Anticipation of Licence

Importers/Exporters are warned that they should not arrange for goods to be shipped to or from Ghana until they have obtained an import/export licence or have been informed in writing by the Controller of Imports and Exports that a licence will be granted or that a separate licence is not required.

A copy of the Guide may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 541, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.2.

2. The following addition has been made to O.G.L. No. 4 published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated January 12, 1962:

(g) Magazines and Newspapers.

CEYLON

Import of Goods in Kit Form

IMPORT CONTROL NOTICE No. 42/61, published in the *Ceylon Government Gazette*, No. 12,837, of December 29, 1961, informs importers that for the purpose of import control classification goods unassembled, viz: in kit form, are not classified separately. An individual import licence is therefore required for the importation of the following goods *whether assembled or unassembled* (in kit form) from any source of supply:

Cinematographic (including projection) apparatus and appliances
Photographic instruments, apparatus and appliances
Watches
Radio receivers, radio transmitters and radiograms
Electric cooking and heating apparatus (domestic), irons, hair clippers and hair dryers
Electric vacuum cleaners, shavers, massagers, food mixers, floor polishers and bells
Rice milling and polishing machinery
Electric fans
Refrigerators
Sewing machines (household)
Footwear machinery
Washing machines
Tape recording machines
Motor cycles and motor scooters
Motor cars and motor station wagons
Bicycles
Motor lorries, motor buses, motor vans and motor trucks
Musical instruments, gramophones and phonographs
Toys and parlour games (including playing cards and tricycles)
Fountain pens.

Imports of Shoe Laces

IMPORT CONTROL Notice No. 44/61, issued by the Controller of Imports and Exports, Colombo, and dated December 30, 1961, informs importers that an individual import licence is now required for the importation of shoe laces from any source. Imports on General Import (Textiles) Licences or on General Import Licences are no longer permitted. All outstanding orders should be cancelled immediately. No licences will be issued for the importation of these goods.

GOA

Present Arrangements for Imports

THE BRITISH Trade Commissioner at New Delhi reports that he has been informed by the Indian Ministry of Commerce and Industries that basic policy on economic matters was that existing contracts should be honoured. In particular, import licences issued prior to to December 18 would be upheld and upon Goan agents or customers opening a letter of credit with the Reserve Bank of India, foreign exchange would be made available.

All inquiries concerning this notice should be referred to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 4110, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. Tel.: Trafalgar 8855 extension 2785.

BURMA

Issue of Import Licences

THE DIRECTORATE OF Imports and Exports of the Government of the Union of Burma has announced the issue of the following import licences:

Goods	Shipping period ending	Date of Issue 1962
Miscellaneous, n.e.s.	June 30, 1962	January 8
Foodstuffs	June 30, 1962	January 11

INDIA

Import Duties Modified

UNDER G.S.R.4 (Customs 3) dated January 1, 1962, the Government of India exempts Power Boost Methanol and Aeroshell Compound 6A falling under Item 22(4) (a) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act 1934 when imported into India for use in aircraft, from so much of the customs duty leviable thereon as is in excess of the customs duty leviable on denatured spirit falling under Item 22 (6) of the said Schedule (15 per cent. *ad valorem*).

This notification shall be in force up to and inclusive of June 30, 1962.

NOTICE

The use of an alphabetical sequence as an easy reference has been found impracticable in the compilation of the Tariff Customs and Import Regulations of Overseas Countries. Every attempt is made therefore to group countries by Continents as far as possible. The leading notice is selected on the basis of its overall importance to traders. The fact that a country occasionally appears out of context arises from technical modifications unavoidable in the making-up of these pages.

PAKISTAN

Import Trade Control for First Half of 1962

PUBLIC NOTICE No. 72 (61)/Import-R, published in the *Gazette of Pakistan* dated December 30, 1961, announces the import policy for the shipping period January-June 1962. Import licences are proposed to be issued for the items listed in the Schedule below* and will be issued for cash and under Aid. Licences will be valid for all countries except in the case of licences under Aid or licences issued for specific countries in accordance with any Trade Agreement.

Items marked with an asterisk will be licensed exclusively to industrial consumers and those marked ‡ will be for East Pakistan only. The items marked † will also be licensed to commercial importers in East Pakistan.

Established commercial importers and industrial consumers are not required to submit any application.

Procedure regarding utilization of licences for drugs and medicines will continue to be the same as already announced. Lists 'A' and 'B' annexed to the import policy for second half of 1961, which were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 21, 1961 (pages 153 to 159), have been modified and revised lists are appended (Annexure I).* Not more than 20 per cent. of the value of a licence shall be utilized for the import of any one or more items included in list 'B'. The revised lists 'A' and 'B' shall apply to licences issued on or after January 1, 1962.

Fourteen items will continue on automatic licensing during the current shipping period. (Details of the automatic licensing procedure were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 22, 1960 (pages 224 to 228), and March 17, 1961 (page 668).

Note: Owing to pressure on space, this Schedule will be published in two parts. The first part is given below. The remainder, which will include the Annexures, will be published in next week's issue.

Industrial Items for Automatic Licensing

(1) Explosives.
(2) Lime stone (for East Pakistan only).
(3) Electrodes all sorts n.o.s. including welding electrodes—For East Pakistan only.
(Initial and repeat licences will issue at 75 per cent. of category).
(4) Suitcase locks and fittings including safe locks and automatic door locks.
(5) Brake fluid.
(6) Lubricants.
(7) Unframed optical lenses.
(8) Canes and rattans.
(9) Glue gums and resins including lac and shellac.
(10) Nylon twine (for fishing industry).

Consumer Items for Automatic Licensing

(11) Photographic films, plates and paper including sensitized paper.
(12) Condensed milk (subject to initial licensing at 25 per cent. of category repeatable at the same level—for East Pakistan only).
(13) Glucose.
(14) Shaving brushes and tooth brushes (Initial and repeat licences will issue at 75 per cent. of category).

In respect of these items, importers will be entitled to apply for another licence on production of Bill of Lading duly certified by a scheduled bank and accompanied by relevant invoices for 75 per cent. or more of the value of the earlier licence. Initial licences to commercial importers will issue at 100 per cent. of category except in respect of items where different licensing factors have been indicated above. Repeat licences will also issue at the same percentage of category as for initial licensing.

Industrial licensing

Industries shown in Annexure II have been placed on 'request basis'. Industries mentioned at 'A (i)' shall be licensed for amounts applied for by them for the period January—June 1962.

In the case of industries at 'A (ii)' the initial licensing will be done at 80 per cent. of the value licensed during July—December 1961. Further licensing of the industrial units under these industries will depend on their export performance. They will be entitled to additional licensing equal to 100 per cent. of the f.o.b. value of their exports. For this purpose, an irrevocable letter of credit opened by the foreign importer or a bank guarantee against a firm export order shall be accepted as evidence.

Licensing to industries mentioned at 'A (iii)' will be done on the same basis as during July—December 1961, subject to a 'reasonable and responsible' request having been made. (See import policy for second half of 1961, published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 21, 1961, page 154).

Licences for January—June 1962 will issue on production of evidence of utilization of the licences issued during 1961. Utilization in this context will mean opening of irrevocable letters of credit for 100 per cent. of the value or shipment of at least 75 per cent. of the value of earlier licences.

Industries shown in Annexure III have been placed on 'Automatic Licensing' and will receive initial licences and repeat licences at 100 per cent. of assessed single shift capacity for raw materials as well as spare parts. Industrial consumers will be required to produce evidence of utilization of licence issued during 1961 before issue of initial licence for January—June 1962. Utilization both for initial and repeat licences will mean production of Bill of Entry for 75 per cent. or more of the value of earlier licences.

The licensing factor for industries not covered by Annexures II and III will be separately announced by the licensing authority concerned.

To enable industrial consumers to plan their imports on a more realistic basis they will be allowed to indicate the amount up to which they would like to import various items of their approved requirements within their entitlements. Licences will issue to industrial consumers on the basis of the amounts indicated by them subject to any restriction which may be prescribed in respect of any particular item. Licences for raw materials will not be converted into spare parts and vice versa. Licences for spare parts which require special fabrication and in respect of which the foreign suppliers certify that the time taken in fabrication and delivery is longer than six months will be made valid for more than the normal period of validity on individual request.

Commercial Licensing—Items on O.G.L.

Items given in Annexure IV will continue to be on O.G.L. Licences will issue in accordance with the following procedure which supersedes the previous procedure (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 17, 1961, page 668).

(i) Registration and/or issue of licences under the O.G.L. will be restricted to resident nationals of Pakistan and to those firms, business houses and institutions which are wholly owned by resident Pakistani nationals. Applicants should submit their nationality certificates along with the questionnaire form for registration.

(ii) Established importers who have a category of Rs. 1,000 or above in any item on the licensable list or the aggregate of whose categories amounts to Rs. 1,000 or more shall not be entitled to apply for any item under O.G.L. Importers who do not have any live category and are not in receipt of any licence for any item would, however, be eligible to apply as newcomers for any one item under O.G.L. Similarly an established importer the aggregate of whose original categories was below Rs. 1,000 and who has since acquired a joint category of Rs. 1,000 or above by combining with another importer may apply for any one item under O.G.L. provided that the joint category will continue to be held undisturbed.

(iii) *Registration.*—Registration certificates will be granted to eligible applicants by the Licensing authorities concerned. Applicants will be required to nominate a scheduled bank to whom the registration certificates should be delivered. The registration certificate will serve as the document on the basis of which banks will prepare and submit licence forms on behalf of their clients. If an importer wishes to change his bank after a registration certificate has been issued, he must intimate the fact to the Licensing authority concerned. Any newcomer who has already applied for any one of the items under O.G.L. will be granted a registration certificate subject to eligibility and will be entitled to ask for a licence up to the specified amount without submitting any fresh application for registration under this Public Notice.

(iv) *Issue of licences.*—The scheduled banks will present licence forms on behalf of their clients for any one of the items under O.G.L. up to the amount specified against that item. Current licence forms will be used for this purpose. The form will be verified and authenticated at the licensing counter and will be registered with the State Bank of Pakistan. The present procedure regarding issue of licences will apply to these licences in all respects.

(v) *Licences for personal use.*—The procedure outlined in paragraph (iv) will apply to issue of licences for personal use also except that in such cases no registration will be necessary. Any scheduled bank on receipt of a request from a client will present

(*Continued on next page*)

Pakistan (*Continued*)

a licence form for any one of the items under O.G.L. up to the prescribed amount. The bank will indicate on the licence form that the import is intended for personal use only.

(vi) *Issue of licences to categorized importers.*—In respect of items placed under O.G.L. licences will continue to be issued to categorized commercial importers in accordance with the licensing factor announced by the licensing authority concerned and subject to any maximum limits that may be prescribed.

(vii) Repeat licences for items under O.G.L., unless otherwise specified, will issue on production of Bills of Lading duly certified by a scheduled bank and accompanied by relevant invoices for 75 per cent. (or more) of the value of the previous licence. Where a licence is partly Cash and partly Aid or partly World-wide and partly single country, the repeat licence will issue on production of Bills of Lading relating to 75 per cent. or more of the value of each part of the licence.

In view of the excessive concentration of importers in Karachi/Lahore/Chittagong/Dacca and Narayangunj, applicants from these towns will not be eligible to apply for any item under O.G.L. Future licensing to newcomers already admitted from these towns will be considered after physical survey and fulfilment of conditions specified in the paragraph below.

An applicant under O.G.L. should have a proper place of business and should produce:

(a) Documentary evidence to the satisfaction of the licensing authority that he has real assets in the country.

(b) Documentary evidence to prove that he is an established dealer of an item similar to the item for which he has submitted an application. Documentary evidence would include purchase sale bills, octroi receipts in respect of the financial year preceding the date of application.

(c) G.I.R. certificate as on June 30, 1961, together with income tax assessment order for any year falling within three years preceding June 30, 1961.

(d) Details of exports under the Bonus Scheme, if any, effected from Pakistan during the last three years supported by a certificate from the Bank through which foreign exchange proceeds were realized. Applicants with reasonable export performance may be allowed 25 per cent. more than the amount permissible to other eligible applicants.

(e) Copy of bank account statement as on January 1, 1962, duly certified by the bank concerned.

Application on forms prescribed for commercial importers under O.G.L. together with the relevant documents should reach the respective licensing authority on or before February 28, 1962. No extension of this date will be allowed and no application received after this date will be entertained. Applications should be despatched by registered post acknowledgement due.

Admission of new applicants under O.G.L. and further licensing, for the same item, where permissible, in respect of those already admitted will be subject to physical survey and fulfilment of above conditions.

Applicants will be eligible to apply for one item only. Persons who are already established importers in any of the items on the licensable list or those who have already obtained licences as newcomers or under O.G.L. will not be eligible to apply for any new item under O.G.L.

Licences will be issued to industrial consumers and commercial importers after adjustment of any amount licensed in advance.

Licences will issue from all licensing centres in accordance with the licensing procedure as in force. Licence forms should be submitted by commercial importers and industrial consumers through scheduled banks to the Licensing offices for necessary verification and authorisation together with the stock declaration form duly signed both by importer and the banker. Basis of licensing for individual items not covered by O.G.L./Automatic lists and industries not on Request/Automatic basis will be announced by the licensing authority concerned.

Facilities will be available to industrial consumers and commercial importers to apply for an amount less than their entitlement worked out on the basis of the licensing factor without prejudice to their future licensing.

All registered importers are reminded to deposit the annual renewal fee of Rs. 25 (Renewal of Registration for 1962) immediately. Those who fail to pay the renewal fee shall not be entitled to receive any licences and their registration will be liable to cancellation without any further notice.

List of Items

S. No.	Description	I.T.C. Classification
	PART I	
1	Iron and steel	Special items only.
	PART II	
2	Metals, non-ferrous and ferro alloys	Special items only.
	PART III	
3	Tools and workshop equipment excluding lathes 4 ft. to 16 ft. bed length, height from 4 ins. to 12 ins., straight grinding wheels up to 14 ins. diameter, plastic moulding machinery, tin containers manufacturing machines and leather belting and cotton belting (non-coated and non-banded) for machinery.	
	PART IV	
	(GROUP A-1)	
4	Secondhand clothing (woollen and woollen mixtures only)	Item 6
	(GROUP A-2)	
5	Explosives	Item 4
	(GROUP B-1)	
6	Books (bound or unbound), all sorts, including technical books on all sciences, maps, charts, blueprints, proofs, geographical globes, manuscripts, especially made for binding in books, excluding horror comics, anti-Islamic literature and obscene literature	Items 1 and 4 Not less than 90% of the value of the licence shall be utilized for the import of text, technical and reference books. Additional licences not exceeding 25% of category or Rs. 2,500 for O.G.L. importers will be issued on request for import of books published under the U.K. Subsidy Scheme.
7	Journals, magazines and other periodicals including daily newspapers, excluding horror comics, anti-Islamic literature and obscene literature	Item 2
	(GROUP B-2)	
8	Asbestos manufactures, excluding cement sheets	Item 1
9	Asphalt, pitch and tar	Item 2 Not more than 20% of the value of the licence in E.P. shall be utilized for import of tar.
10	Chalk and clay in bulk, all sorts, n.o.s.	Item 3
11	Earthen wash basins, sinks, and closets	Item 7
*12	Firebricks	Item 9
‡*13	Limestone	Item 10
‡14	Silbatta	Item 10
	(GROUP C-1)	
15	Camphor	Item 1
16	Gas in cylinders (excluding anhydrous ammonia gas for West Pakistan)	Item 2
17	Soda ash	Item 6
18	Chemicals, all sorts, including caustic soda and excluding aqua-pura, refined glycerine, sodium silicate, sodium hydro-sulphite, aluminium sulphate, magnesium sulphate and nitric acid	Item 7 (i) Not less than 5% of the value of the licence shall be utilized for the import of caustic soda.

(*Continued on next page*)

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Pakistan (*Continued*)

S. No.	Description	I.T.C. Classification
		(ii) Not less than 5% of the value of the licence shall be utilized for the import of soda ash in Karachi and West Pakistan.
		(iii) The above restriction will not apply to licences for values below Rs. 20,000 only.
19	Drugs and medicines all sorts, subject to lists A and B of Annexure I	Items 8 and 9
20	Homoeopathic and biochemic medicines, all sorts	Item 9
21	Medicinal herbs and crude drugs, excluding notified items	Item 9
22	Saccharine in tablet form in small packings only, excluding Dulcin and P-4000	Item 10
	(GROUP C-2)	
*23	Clock movements and other parts	Item 1
	(GROUP D)	
24	Coaltar dyes including dyes for textile printing	Item 1
25	Dyeing and tanning substances, all sorts, excluding henna	Item 2
26	Cutch and gambier, all sorts	Item 3
*27	Gas black and carbon black	Item 4
	(GROUP E-1)	
28	Earthenware, china, porcelain, all sorts, n.o.s.	Item 1
29	Plate glass, including mirrors, bevelled or plain	Item 2 Not less than 20% of the value of the licence shall be utilized for import of mirror sheets.
30	Glass bottles, jars and phials, including glass ampoules and feeding bottles	Item 3
31	Glass and glassware, n.o.s.	Item 4
*32	Lampshells	Item 4
33	Laboratory glassware, graduated or ungraduated	Item 7
34	Vacuum flasks, including refills	Item 8 Not less than 15% of the value of the licence shall be utilized for import of refills; except in the case of licences for values below Rs. 5,000.
	(GROUP E-2)	
35	Fluorescent electric tubes with fittings, parts and accessories thereof and specially designed electric lamps (bulbs) the following: (i) For use in photographic instruments, automotive vehicles, torches, electro-medical apparatus and appliances. (ii) Mercury vapour and sodium lamp including blended light mercury lamp. (iii) Infra red, ultra violet and analyzer lamps. (iv) Floodlight film studio and reflector spot lamps. (v) Striplight lamps and tubes. (vi) Cycle dynamo lamps. (vii) Sodium gas discharge lamps. (viii) Neon lamps. (ix) Carbon filament lamps. (x) Floodlight lamps above 500 watts. (xi) Striplight lamps for advertising machine.	Item 3
36	Electric cables and wires	Item 4
37	Wireless reception instruments and parts and accessories thereof including aerials	Item 9 Licences to commercial importers will issue for spare parts only.
38	Accumulators and batteries and parts and accessories thereof, all sorts, n.o.s., including batteries for motor vehicles and wireless apparatus	Item 12
39	Electric insulating material, all sorts, n.o.s.	Item 13
	(GROUP G)	
40	Silver thread and wire including imitation gold and silver thread and wire, metallic, gelatine and plastic spangles.	Item 3
	(GROUP H-1)	
41	Hair clippers, including electric hair clippers	Item 1 Licences can be made valid for import of barbers' sharpening stones also on individual applications.
‡42	Pressure lamps and parts thereof	Item 5
	(GROUP H-2)	
43	Anchors and cables	Item 1
44	Cast iron pipes and fittings thereof, excluding cast iron pipes of and below 4-in. dia.	Item 2
45	Enamelled ironware, other than domestic, excluding bath tubs	Item 3
46	Hardware ironmongery, other than domestic, all sorts, n.o.s., excluding tools and crown corks	Item 6
*47	Empty cans for canning industry	Item 6
*48	Metal valves and cores for cycle tubes and wire beads for cycle tyres.	Item 6
49	Needles, all sorts, n.o.s.	Item 6
50	Iron and steel bolts, nuts and screws	Item 7
51	Iron and steel rivets	Item 8
52	Iron or steel nails and washers, all sorts, n.o.s.	Item 9
53	Iron and steel wire rope and wire strand	Item 10
54	Boot and shoe grindery, all sorts, n.o.s.	Item 14
55	Iron or steel wood screws	Item 15
56	Valves for iron and steel pipes and tubes	Item 17
57	Electrodes, all sorts, n.o.s., including welding electrodes	Item 18
58	Suitcase locks and fittings including safe locks and automatic door locks	Item 19
	(GROUP H-3)	
*59	Unwrought leather (patent, gold, silver and glace kid)	Item 2
*60	Leather scrap-bark tanned split	Item 7
	(GROUP I)	
61	Medical appliances made of silk or artificial silk	Item 1
62	Scientific instruments, apparatus and appliances, all sorts, n.o.s., and component parts and accessories thereof, including weighing scales, weigh bridges, clinical thermometers and other instruments (excluding geometry boxes of the C. & F. value Rs 3 and below)	Item 2
63	Surgical instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts and accessories thereof, n.o.s., other than those made in Pakistan and excluding absorbent cotton wool but including artificial teeth	Item 4
	(GROUP L)	
64	Alcoholic drinks excluding rum and gin	Items 2 and 3
65	Drinks, all sorts	Item 4
66	Essences used for the manufacture of beverages	Item 5
	(GROUP M-1)	
67	Domestic sewing machines and parts thereof	Item 2 Licences to commercial importers in Karachi and West Pakistan will issue for spares only.
68	Typewriters and parts thereof, n.o.s. (new)	Item 4
69	Office machines and office equipment, and parts and accessories thereof	Item 6
	(GROUP M-2)	
70	Packing for engines and boilers, all sorts, n.o.s.	Item 1
71	Ball, roller and taper bearings	Item 2
72	Machinery and millwork and parts and accessories thereof, all sorts, n.o.s. (excluding items detailed in Annexure II of Public Notice No. 64 (60)/Imp., dated June 24, 1960, and electric motors of sizes 1 h.p. to 30 h.p., both inclusive, excepting special type motors)	Item 3
73	Marine engines	Item 3
74	Tractors and mechanical farming equipment, n.o.s., and parts and accessories of tractors and mechanical farming and agricultural equipment, all sorts, including chaff cutter knives	Item 4 (i) and (ii)
	(GROUP O-1)	
75	Brake fluid	Item 2
76	Essential oils, all sorts, including synthetic essential oils	Item 3
77	Petroleum and products thereof including greases, kerosene and motor and aviation spirits	Items 4 to 7
†*78	Coconut oil	Item 10
*79	Linseed oil	Item 11
	(GROUP P-1)	
80	Paints, the following: (i) Aircraft finishes. (ii) Tin printers' lacquer. (iii) Pencil lacquer – dipping quality. (iv) Automotive lacquers with cellulose base. (v) Luminous paints.	Item 1
81	Pigments and dry colours, excluding dry powder distemper, oil bound distemper, white or coloured paste paints and paint dealt with colour composition	Item 3
*82	Lithophane	Item 4
*83	Barytes	Item 5
84	Painters' materials, all sorts, including artists' brushes	Item 7
85	Plumbago and graphite	Item 8
	(GROUP P-2)	
86	Paper, all sorts, n.o.s., including printing paper and excluding notified items	Item 2
87	Paste board, millboard and cardboard, all sorts, excluding notified items	Item 3
	(GROUP P-3)	
88	Cinematographic films, unexposed	Item 1
89	X-ray films and plates	Item 3
90	Photographic films, plates and paper including sensitized paper	Item 4 Not more than 10% of the value of the licence shall be utilized for import of sensitized paper.
91	Photographic instruments, apparatus and appliances and parts and accessories thereof	Item 5
92	Unframed optical lenses and rough blanks for making lenses, excluding gradel and mercury lenses	Item 6
93	Optical instruments, apparatus and accessories thereof	Item 8

(*Continued on next page*)

Pakistan *(Continued)*

S. No.	Description	I.T.C. Classification
	(GROUP P-4)	
94	Plants, living	Item 1
95	Vegetable and flower seeds	Item 2
96	Onion seeds, including onions	Item 2 and P-6/29
	(GROUP P-5)	
97	Synthetic stones including glass stones	Item 4
	(GROUP P-6)	
98	Coffee (including coffee beans)	Item 5
99	Cocoa and chocolate powder including coverture and cocoa beans	Item 7
100	Glucose	Item 13
*101	Hops	Item 15
‡*102	Milk, condensed and preserved	Item 17
103	Milk food for infants and malted milk, ovaltine and milo	Item 18
104	Patent and farinaceous food, n.o.s., excluding cereal products and preparations thereof, except rolled oats	Item 19
‡105	Khari salt	Item 21
106	Spices, all sorts, n.o.s., excluding chillies, ginger and turmeric	Item 26
*107	Tea for blending	Item 27
108	Sago	Item 36
*109	Barley malt in bulk	Item 40
	(GROUP R)	
*110	Rubber, raw, including synthetic rubber	Item 1
111	Tyres and tubes, n.o.s. (excluding factory rejects)	Item 5
112	Nipples for feeding bottles	Item 6
113	Rubber scrap, excluding rubber coated canvas belting scrap	Item 9
114	Crepe rubber sheets	Item 10
115	Rubber patches and solution (excluding hot patches)	Item 11
116	Scientific and surgical instruments, apparatus and appliances made of rubber including contraceptives	Item 13
	(GROUP S)	
117	Duplicating stencils	Item 1
*118	Fountain pen nibs	Item 2
119	Printers' ink	Item 4
120	Slate and slate pencils	Item 5
121	Stationery, all sorts, n.o.s. (excluding paper stationery and desk sets)	Item 6
	(GROUP T-1)	
*122	Wool, raw	Item 3
*123	Wool tops and shoddy wool	Item 4
124	Coir fibre and coir yarn	Item 5
*125	Aloe fibre and synthetic fibre, all sorts, n.o.s.	Item 6
	(GROUP T-2)	
126	Silk yarn and thread, all sorts	Item 1
*127	Cotton yarn (higher counts only)	Item 4
128	Cotton thread, all sorts, n.o.s.	Item 5
*129	Umbrella cloth	Item 10
*130	Karakuli cloth	Item 11
*131	Cycle tyre cord fabrics	Item 19
132	Cotton banding and cotton driving ropes	
133	Fire fighting hose	
134	Polishing cloth	
135	Ropes, sisal and manila	
	(GROUP T-3)	
*136	Bidi leaves	Item 6

S. No.	Description	I.T.C. Classification
	(GROUP T-4)	
137	Shaving brushes and tooth brushes	Item 3
138	Razor and razor blades	Item 6
	(GROUP V)	
139	Aeroplanes and parts and accessories thereof	Item 1
‡140	Cycles, complete, including tools and inflators, but excluding bells, carriers, stands and oil lamps	Item 2
141	Parts and accessories of cycles, excluding bells, carriers, stands, oil lamps and cycle chains $\frac{1}{2}$ in. x $\frac{1}{8}$ in.	Item 3
142	Motor cars	Item 4
143	Motor cycles and motor scooters, not exceeding 200 c.c.	Item 6
144	Motor vans, omnibuses, lorries and trucks (CKD) and station wagons	Item 7
145	Motor vehicles (four wheel drive 4 x 4)	Item 7
146	Component parts and accessories of tramcars	Item 9
147	Automotive conveyances, n.o.s., including rickshaws without bodies, but fitted with fare meters	Item 10
148	Parts and accessories of all automotive vehicles, n.o.s.	Item 11
	(GROUP W)	
149	Canes and rattans, n.o.s.	Item 1
150	Wood and timber, all sorts, n.o.s., including teak wood	Item 2
‡*151	Raw agar wood	Item 2
	(GROUP MISC.-1)	
152	Celluloid	Item 2 Not more than 20% of the value of the licence shall be utilized for import of conical tubes.
153	Cork manufactures, n.o.s.	Item 3
154	Dome nuts	Item 4
155	Feathers of birds, other than those of wild birds	Item 5
*156	Fittings for parasoles, sunshades and umbrellas	Item 6
157	Glue, gum and resins, including lac and shellac	Item 8
158	Thermoplastic moulding compound	Item 9 (i)
159	Unwrought plastic rods, tubes and other profiles and unwrought plastic sheets (10/1,000 ins. and above)	Item 9 (ii)
*160	Tallow (inedible)	Item 13
161	Gelatine capsules	Item 14
	(GROUP MISC.-2)	
162	Animals	Item 1
163	Buttons (special types)	Item 4
*164	Conch shells	Item 6
*165	Ivory (unmanufactured)	Item 8
166	Polishes and compositions, n.o.s. (excluding shoe polishes)	Item 12
167	Stearine and wax, all sorts	Item 17
168	Requisites for games and sports including fish hooks, but excluding cricket bats, pads and wickets, hockey sticks, volley balls, footballs, badminton and tennis rackets	Item 18 (i)
169	Mechanical and educational toys	Item 18 (iv)
*170	Nylon twine	Item 20
171	Viscose packing and wrapping film and plastic wrapping films	Item 21
*172	Shoe lasts	Item 25
*173	Sizing material (excluding maize starch).	

(To be continued in next issue.)

REPORTS FOR U.K. EXPORTERS ON FIRMS OVERSEAS

UNITED KINGDOM exporters may wish to know more about a firm abroad which has offered to do business with them. The Board of Trade keeps records about the standing, activities and influence of many firms abroad, and will make inquiries about any particular firm not already on record. These are not credit reports (for which the inquirer should apply to banks and other agencies) but they are useful in deciding the suitability of the overseas trader as a sales outlet. Requests for reports should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1, or to the appropriate Regional office of the Board.

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NORTH BORNEO

New Customs Tariff

THE NORTH BORNEO *Government Gazette* Supplement of November 27, 1961, contains a copy of the Customs Duties Order, 1961, which revokes the Customs Duties Order, 1957, and all subsequent amendments to it. (The introduction of the 1957 Order was reported on page 1308 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 20, 1957). Table A of the new Order specifies the dutiable goods and the General and Preferential rates of import duty applicable to them and is reproduced in full below.

Some of the 'description of goods' headings have been amended and are now identical to those in the Sarawak tariff, details of which were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 19, 1962 (page 123), but the rates of import duty applicable to them are not the same in all cases in the two territories.

Table A: Import Duties

Item	Description of Goods	Unit	Rate of Duty	
			Full Duty	Preferential Duty
			$ c.	$ c.
1	Alcoholic beverages:			
	(a) Sparkling wines not exceeding 42% proof spirit	Per gallon	28·80	28·80
	(b) Still wines exceeding 26% but not exceeding 42% proof spirit	Per gallon	12·80	12·80
	(c) Still wines not exceeding 26% proof spirit	Per gallon	6·40	6·40
	(d) Ale, beer, stout, porter, cider and perry	Per gallon	2·10	2·10
	(e) Brandy, whisky, rum and gin:			
	(i) Not hereinafter provided for	Per proof gallon	48·00	48·00
	(ii) Imported in bottles and accepted by the Proper Officer of Customs as not exceeding 81% proof spirit	Per gallon	33·60	33·60
	(f) Toddy, arrack, saki, pineapple spirit and samsu, including medicated samsu:			
	(i) Not hereinafter provided for	Per proof gallon	24·00	24·00
	(ii) Imported in bottles and accepted by the Proper Officer of Customs as not exceeding 81% proof spirit	Per gallon	16·80	16·80
	(g) Bitters and liqueurs not exceeding 100% proof spirit	Per gallon	48·00	48·00
	(h) Any other alcoholic beverage, not elsewhere specified	Per proof gallon	48·00	48·00
2	Arms and ammunition:			
	(a) Rifles and guns	Per barrel	20·00	20·00
	(b) Pistols and revolvers	Each	3·00	3·00
	(c) Cartridges, loaded or empty	Per thousand	10·00	10·00
	(d) Air gun pellets	Per thousand	·50	·25
	(e) Spare parts and accessories	*Ad valorem*	15%	15%
3	Brooms and brushes	*Ad valorem*	10%	10%
4	Candles and tapers	*Ad valorem*	10%	10%
5	Cigarette lighters	Each	·50	·40
6	Cigarettes, including paper and filter tips	Per pound	8·30	8·30
7	Cigars and cheroots	Per pound	13·00	13·00
8	Coffee:			
	(a) Beans	Per pound	·15	·15
	(b) Roasted including ground	Per pound	·20	·20
9	Cosmetics and perfumery, essential oils, essences and flavouring materials other than those used in the processing of food and drink	*Ad valorem*	30%	20%
10	Cutlery, including forks and spoons	*Ad valorem*	10%	7½%
11	Dyes and chemicals, not medicinal	*Ad valorem*	10%	7½%
12	Electric lamps:			
	(a) Torchlight, flashlight and similar bulbs	Each	·02	·01
	(b) Other, including fluorescent tubes, but excluding bulbs for use on vehicles	*Ad valorem*	25% + 15 cts. per bulb	10%
13	Electric torch batteries	*Ad valorem*	10%	10%
14	Fireworks and firecrackers, including the immediate wrapper	Per pound	·30	·30
15	Furniture and fittings not elsewhere specified	*Ad valorem*	10%	10%
16	Glassware, domestic	*Ad valorem*	15%	12½%
17	Holloware, domestic and industrial:			
	(a) Cast iron	Per pound	·04	·02
	(b) Tinned or galvanized	Per pound	·08	·04
	(c) Enamelled	Per pound	·12	·06
	(d) Aluminium	Per pound	·24	·12
	(e) Other	*Ad valorem*	15%	7½%
18	Jewellery and gems, real and imitation	*Ad valorem*	15%	7½%
19	Joss sticks and paper and incense woods	*Ad valorem*	10%	10%
20	Lamps and lanterns, other than electric	*Ad valorem*	10%	10%
21	Machinery, plant, apparatus, and machine components and fashioned parts, not elsewhere specified:			
	(a) For agricultural, forestry, mining, roadmaking, haulage of timber, oil drilling and waterboring purposes	*Ad valorem*	7½%	Free
	(b) For conveying and hoisting, including winches, cranes and lifts	*Ad valorem*	7½%	Free
	(c) For factory installation manufacturing or industrial purposes	*Ad valorem*	7½%	Free
	(d) For the generation, storage, transmission, distribution and measurement of, or lighting by, gas or electricity, including main cable and pipe, but not including tools or appliances elsewhere provided for, lamp shades or reflectors, portable lamps and batteries, electric fittings and accessories, and appliances for use in connection with vehicles	*Ad valorem*	7½%	Free
	(e) Pumps and rams for water supply, drainage, hydrant systems, sewerage and irrigation	*Ad valorem*	7½%	Free
	(f) Rails, crossings, points, turntables, sleepers, dog-spikes, cradles, sleeper clips and bolts, fishplates, fishbolts and nuts and side plates of iron and steel	*Ad valorem*	7½%	Free
	(g) Railway locomotives	*Ad valorem*	7½%	Free
	(h) Refrigerating machinery and plant, and refrigerators operated by electricity, gas or kerosene, and cooled boxes	*Ad valorem*	7½%	Free
	(i) Wire rope and chain for handling and hoisting, split links, shackles, and thimbles for use in connection therewith	*Ad valorem*	7½%	Free
	(j) Domestic, office and toilet machines, including typewriters	*Ad valorem*	15%	7½%
	(k) Electrical fittings, accessories and appliances, including machine tools and insulated wires	*Ad valorem*	15%	7½%
	(l) Horticultural and gardening requisites, including lawn mowers and rollers	*Ad valorem*	15%	7½%
	(m) Radio apparatus, including tape recorders, record players and amplifiers, and parts and accessories therefor	*Ad valorem*	15%	7½%
	(n) Sewing machines:			
	(i) Domestic, hand	Per head	20·00	10·00
	(ii) Domestic, treadle	Per head	30·00	15·00
	(iii) Other	*Ad valorem*	15%	7½%
	(iv) Spares and accessories	*Ad valorem*	15%	7½%
	(o) Weighing and measuring machines and appliances, including petrol and oil pumps	*Ad valorem*	15%	7½%
	(p) Outboard engines	*Ad valorem*	12½%	5%
	(q) Machines and engines, not otherwise enumerated including machinery for air conditioning, excavating, dehydrating, oil milling, rice milling, rubber, processing, soap making, stone crushing, timber milling and wood working purposes	*Ad valorem*	7½%	Free
22	Matches:			
	Containers with not more than 100 matches	Per container	·02	·02
	For every additional 50 matches, or part of 50 matches, over 100 matches, in a container, and additional duty	Per container	·01	·01

(*Continued on next page*)

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North Borneo (*Continued*)

Item	Description of Goods	Unit	Rate of Duty	
			Full Duty	Preferential Duty
			$ c.	$ c.
23	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, drugs, herbs, natural remedies and similar goods	*Ad valorem*	5%	5%
24	Metals and metal manufactures, including composite goods, mainly metal, not elsewhere specified	*Ad valorem*	15%	7½%
25	Musical instruments and accessories, including gramophones, gramophone records and needles	*Ad valorem*	15%	12½%
26	Non-alcoholic beverages:			
	(a) Aerated, fruit and mineral waters in bottles	Per gallon	·25	·25
	(b) Fruit and vegetable juices in cans	Per gallon	·20	·20
	(c) Other, including cordials and concentrated fruit juices	Per gallon	·50	·50
27	Old newspapers	Per pound	·02	·02
28	Paints:			
	(a) Distempers	Per pound	·05	·05
	(b) Others, including lacquers, enamels, varnishes, compositions and similar preparations	Per pound	·10	·10
29	Paper, pulp and manufactures thereof, including bags and containers, printing and wrapping paper, but excluding newsprint	*Ad valorem*	10%	10%
30	Petroleum products:			
	(a) Petrol	Per gallon	·25	·25
	(b) Kerosene	Per gallon	·05	·05
	(c) Diesel oil	Per gallon	·10	·10
	(d) Gas oil	Per gallon	·10	·10
	(e) Fuel oil	Per gallon	·10	·10
	(f) Lubricating oil	Per gallon	·20	·20
	(g) Lubricating grease	Per pound	·05	·05
31	Photographic and cinematographic equipment and materials	*Ad valorem*	20%	20%
32	Plastic goods and materials, other than wearing apparel	*Ad valorem*	10%	10%
33	Playing cards of all kinds	Per pack	·50	·50
34	Pottery, porcelain and earthenware	*Ad valorem*	10%	7½%
35	Provisions:			
	(a) Milk and cream, condensed, dried powdered or in any other way preserved	Per pound	·03	·01
	(b) Butter	*Ad valorem*	15%	5%
	(c) Confectionery:			
	(i) Chocolate	Per pound	·30	·20
	(ii) Sugar	Per pound	·15	·10
	(iii) Other, including sweet biscuits	*Ad valorem*	10%	5%
	(d) Sharks' fins	Per pound	·50	·50
	(e) Fresh fruit and nuts, excluding oil nuts	Per pound	·04	·04
	(f) Dried fruit including dehydrated fruit	Per pound	·04	·04
	(g) Preserved and canned fruit	Per pound	·05	·05
	(h) Jams, jellies, pulps and pastes, honey, syrup and treacle	*Ad valorem*	10%	10%
	(i) Cocoa powder, malted milk compounds and mixtures, e.g., Milo and Ovaltine	*Ad valorem*	10%	10%
	(j) Birds' nests	Per pound	·60	·60
36	Rope and cordage	*Ad valorem*	10%	10%
37	Rubber tyres and tubes, including synthetic:			
	(a) Bicycle tyres	Each	·80	·20
	(b) Bicycle tubes	Each	·40	·10
	(c) Re-imported retreaded tyres	*Ad valorem*	30%	10%
	(d) Other, including flaps	Per pound	·75	·25
38	Saccharine	Per pound	3·00	3·00
39	Soap:			
	(a) Toilet	Per pound	·25	·25
	(b) Synthetic	Per pound	·20	·20
	(c) Other	Per pound	·10	·10
40	Stationery and stationery supplies including pens and pencils	*Ad valorem*	10%	10%
41	Sugar	Per pound	·03	·03
42	Tea	Per pound	·10	·10
43	Textiles and wearing apparel:			
	(a) Floor coverings and tapestries:			
	(i) Of wool	*Ad valorem*	15%	7½%
	(ii) Of cotton	*Ad valorem*	15%	7½%
	(iii) Not elsewhere specified	*Ad valorem*	15%	7½%
	(b) Piece-goods:			
	(i) Suitings:			
	(a) Made of wool or wool substitutes and mixtures thereof	Per sq. yd.	·60	·30
	(b) Other	Per sq. yd.	·40	·20
	(ii) Drill	Per sq. yd.	·16	·08
	(iii) Cotton sheeting:			
	(a) Bleached or dyed in the piece	Per sq. yd.	·08	·04
	(b) Unbleached	Per sq. yd.	·06	·03
	(iv) Others, excluding textiles containing silk, linen, or wool, but including sarongs:			
	(a) Printed or colour woven	Per sq. yd.	·12	·06
	(b) Bleached or dyed in the piece	Per sq. yd.	·10	·05
	(c) Jumpers, cardigans, sweaters, pullovers, jerseys or similar garments	Each	·40	·20
	(d) Shirts and blouses:			
	(i) Made of woven cloth	Each	·30	·15
	(ii) Other	Each	·20	·14
	(e) Underwear and nightwear, including pyjamas, vests, singlets, pants and similar garments	Each	·20	·14
	(f) Socks and stockings:			
	(i) Stockings made of wool, nylon, silk or artificial silk, including mixtures of the same	Per doz. pairs	6·00	3·00
	(ii) Stockings made of cotton	Per doz. pairs	2·00	1·00
	(iii) Socks made of wool or nylon, including mixtures of the same	Per doz. pairs	2·00	1·00
	(iv) Other	Per doz. pairs	1·00	·50
	(g) Hats and caps:			
	(i) Made of felt	Each	·32	·16
	(ii) Other	Each	·16	·08
	(h) Footwear:			
	(i) Slippers	Per pair	·40	·20
	(ii) Boots, shoes and sandals of which the soles are made of rubber and the uppers of:			
	(a) Leather	Per pair	1·00	·50
	(b) Canvas	Per pair	·24	·12
	(c) Other textile materials including coated canvas	Per pair	·40	·20
	(iii) Wooden clogs	Per pair	·10	·07
	(iv) Made of leather	Per pair	1·50	1·00
	(v) Other	Per pair	·40	·20
	(i) Blankets, rugs and coverlets:			
	(i) Made of wool or mixtures containing wool	Each	2·00	1·00
	(ii) Cotton	Each	·50	·25
	(iii) Other	*Ad valorem*	15%	7½%
	(j) Trousers, made of material not containing wool or wool substitutes:			
	(i) Long	Per pair	·80	·40
	(ii) Other	Per pair	·40	·20
	(k) Apparel for babies	*Ad valorem*	15%	7½%
	(l) Cotton yarn	*Ad valorem*	12½%	5%
	(m) Thread made of cotton, linen, ramie, silk, artificial silk or nylon, including mixtures of the same	*Ad valorem*	12½%	5%
	(n) Any other textiles or textile goods and apparel, whether made up or not	*Ad valorem*	15%	7½%
44	Timber, including veneer sheets and plywood	*Ad valorem*	15%	15%
45	Tobacco:			
	(a) Unmanufactured	Per pound	4·00	4·00
	(b) Manufactured, imported in containers of any kind used for retail sale to the public	Per pound	8·00	8·00
	(c) Other	Per pound	4·50	4·50
46	Toys and games	*Ad valorem*	15%	15%
47	Travel goods, purses, handbags, pocket books and wallets	*Ad valorem*	15%	15%
48	Umbrellas:			
	(a) Paper covered	Each	·10	·10
	(b) Other	Each	·60	·60
49	Vacuum flasks	*Ad valorem*	10%	10%
50	Vehicles, parts and accessories therefor:			
	(a) Motor cycles	*Ad valorem*	30%	10%
	(b) Tractors	*Ad valorem*	7½%	Free
	(c) Earth moving equipment	*Ad valorem*	7½%	Free
	(d) Vehicles specially built for use solely in the extraction of timber	*Ad valorem*	7½%	Free
	(e) Other motor vehicles	*Ad valorem*	30%	10%
	(f) Spare parts and accessories for motor vehicles, excluding tyres and tubes	*Ad valorem*	20%	10%
	(g) Bicycles, tricycles, parts and accessories therefor, excluding tyres and tubes	*Ad valorem*	20%	17½%
	(h) Vehicles, not elsewhere specified parts and accessories therefor, excluding tyres and tubes	*Ad valorem*	10%	7½%
51	Watches and clocks, parts and accessories therefor	*Ad valorem*	10%	7½%
52	Waxes and polishes	*Ad valorem*	15%	15%

Exemption from Payment of Import Duty

THE NORTH BORNEO *Government Gazette* Supplement of November 27, 1961, also contains a copy of the Customs Duties (Exemption) Order, 1961, which revokes the Customs Duties (Exemption) Order, 1957 (see the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 20, 1957, page 1308).

A copy of this Order which lists the goods exempt from import duty may be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 541, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

AUSTRALIA

Decisions on Tariff Classifications

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced the following decisions on the application of the Australian Tariff:

	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
ARMS:		
Parts for arms (not including ammunition):		
Blanks, rifle barrel, unproofed, chrome molybdenum steel, 1¼ inches in diameter and some 30 inches in length, being rough turned on the outside and bored and rifled inside – according to bore	189 (F) (3)	15% *ad val.*
	or	
	189 (F) (4) (b)	Free
NOTE: The Minister has determined that the following arms need not be proof marked: Rough turned rifle barrel blanks.		
BAGS, BASKETS, BOXES, ETC.:		
Baskets	376 (A)	15% *ad val.*
NOTE: Basket weave bags of a style and of dimensions indicating use only for the carrying of feminine personal articles normally carried in handbags and equipped with lid and fastening device are covered by Item 376 (A).		
BLOCKS:		
Clamp specially designed for use with Vee blocks	208 (T)	'C' or 'G', wholly or principally of malleable iron castings: Free. Otherwise: 27½% *ad val.*
Vee blocks and clamps imported as a set with or without aligning rod – on the whole	208 (A) (2)	27½% *ad val.*
Vee blocks imported separately	208 (A) (2)	27½% *ad val.*
BURNERS:		
Pressure, for oil, kerosene or petrol cooking or heating stoves or ranges	206 (C) (1)	20% *ad val.*
CASINGS:		
Sausage:		
Other	90 (B)	Free
NOTE: Item 90 (B) applies to sausage casings other than natural hog casings and other than those of vinyl and vinylidene polymers or copolymers (Item 368). Goods so classifiable under Item 90 (B) remain in that item whether printed or unprinted, whether in the length, defined for cutting or cut to size.		
CELLULOSE ACETATE OR CELLULOSE ACETATE BUTYRATE:		
Sheets or rolls:		
Having a substance less than 70 lb. for 480 sheets 20 inches by 25 inches and when exceeding 144 square inches in area:		
Having printed or embossed designs thereon (*see Prefatory Note No. 1 below) – whichever the higher	334 (G) (1) (c) (I)	3d. per lb., Primage duty 5%.
	or	
	369 (F) (2)	7½% *ad val.*
Plain	369 (E) (2)	7½% *ad val.*
CHAIN AND CHAINS:		
Of base metal incorporating saw teeth, for portable power chain saw	215 (B) (6)	12½% *ad val.*
DRUGGETS:		
Hand-made	118 (D) (1)	Free
Other:		
Waste silk, aloe or sisal	118 (D) (4)	12½% *ad val.*
Woollen	118 (D) (5)	20% *ad val.*
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND MEDICINES		
Calciferol (synthetic vitamin D) when not covered by Item 285 (A) or (B)	281 (P) (1)	Free (when not packed for retail sale)
	or	
	281 (P) (2) (b)	10% (when packed for retail sale)
Enzymes, n.e.i.		
Chemically defined, whether or not stabilized or standardized	281 (L) (1)	Free (when not packed for retail sale)
	or	
	281 (L) (2) (b)	10% (when packed for retail sale)
Crude	†Unspecified	—

Specific rates are quoted in Australian currency £A125 = £ Sterling 100.

† Explanatory Note re Term 'Unspecified'

The term 'Unspecified' signifies that the goods so classified, when imported in bulk, are not included in any item in the Customs Tariff and are *free of duty* from all countries. Such goods, however, when put up for retail sale or household use, are classified under Tariff Item 79.

Under Item 79 the British Preferential Rate of Duty is 12½ per cent. *ad valorem* and Primage Duty 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

*** Prefatory Note No. 1**

All imitations to be dutiable at the rate chargeable on the goods they imitate, unless such rate is less than the rate which would otherwise be chargeable on the imitations.

Notes for Guidance

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND MEDICINES:

Vitamins and vitamin preparations. – Item 281 (P) applies to vitamins and multiple vitamins and vitamin preparations imported in a form suitable for manufacturing and not, in the form imported, ordinarily used as medicine whether or not involved under a proprietary name:

Vitamins and vitamin preparations which are:

(a) put up in measured doses (whether single or multiple vitamins) for medicinal purposes (e.g. for oral or intravenous administration); or

(b) single vitamins with other drugs or multiple vitamins with or without other drugs, in solutions, emulsions or suspensions and usable as imported or after dilution with appropriate addition, as medicinal preparations, whether or not put up under a proprietary name,

are classifiable under Item 285 (A).

Temporary Duty Inquiry

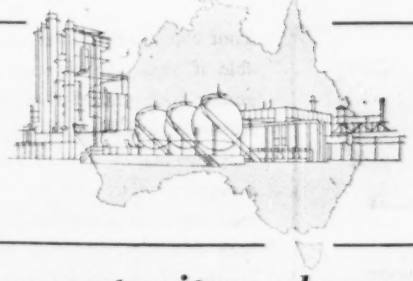
DETAILS WERE GIVEN in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 7, 1960 (page 839), of the Australian legislation permitting the imposition of temporary duties.

A reference has now been made to the Deputy Chairman of the Tariff Board in respect of **road wheels, other than well base or drop centre rim types, and wheel rims and parts n.e.i. therefor,** being parts for 360(D) vehicles for use as original equipment or otherwise, classifiable under Tariff Items 359(D) (3) and 359(E) (2).

Details of Tariff Item 359(D) (3) were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on October 27, 1961 (page 903) and details of Tariff Item 359(E) (2) on November 17, 1961 (page 1047).

(*Continued on next page*)

AUSTRALIA



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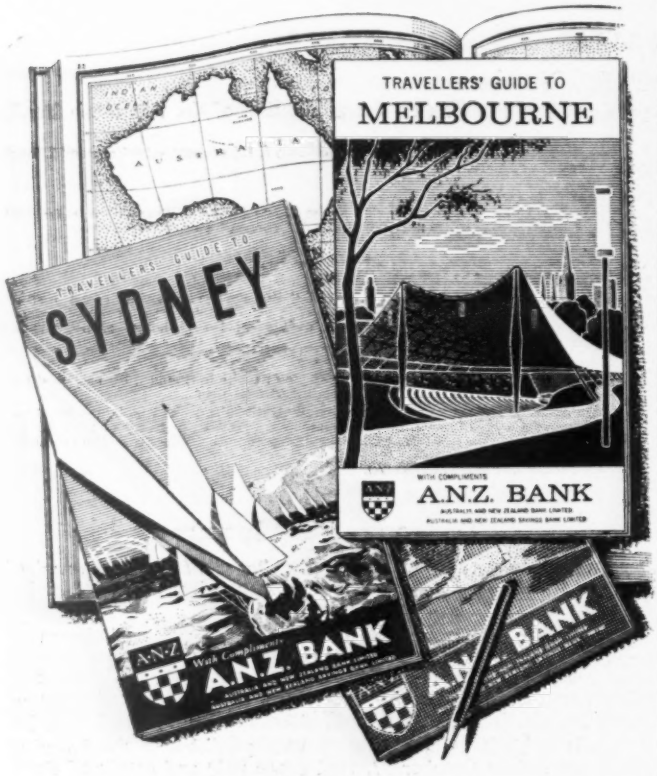

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Australia *(Continued)*

In the short time available for investigation, United Kingdom interests wishing to make their views known to the Deputy Chairman will no doubt get in touch with their Australian agents or with the London office of the Australian Association of British Manufacturers, 42, Leicester Square, London, W.C.2. (Telephone: Whitehall 5072.)

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2612 or 2840) quoting reference No. C.R.E. 845/62.

Imposition of Temporary Duties

A NOTICE WAS published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on December 22, 1961 (page 1289) to the effect that a reference had been made to the Deputy Chairman of the Australian Tariff Board in respect of penicillins, streptomycin and salts and preparations thereof.

The inquiry has now been held and as a result of the Deputy Chairman's recommendations additional temporary duties have been imposed as follows:

1. ½d. for every ½d. or part thereof by which the value for duty is less than 7½d. per mega unit, on penicillin G and its salts (Tariff Item 281(L)).
2. 1d. for every 1d. less than 1s. 4d. per gram calculated as free acid, on penicillin V and its salts (Tariff Item 281(L)).
3. 1d. for every 1d. less than 1/- per gram on streptomycin sulphate (Tariff Item 281(L)).
4. 12½ per cent. *ad valorem* on penicillin G and penicillin V and their salts, streptomycin sulphate, and admixtures of all these (Tariff Item 285(A)).

These additional duties do not apply to goods in transit on or before December 12, 1961.

Full details will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as possible.

UNITED STATES

Labelling of Hazardous Substances

THE REGULATIONS made under the Federal Hazardous Substances Labelling Act have been further amended to suspend until August 1, 1962, the requirements about placement, conspicuousness and contrast of label information. Articles subject to the Act must, however, still be labelled with all the required information by February 1, 1962. Other amendments provide simplified labelling requirements for small-arms ammunition packaged in retail containers (including loads for powder-actuated tools, blank cartridges and empty primed shells and cases) and exemption from labelling requirements for certain ink cartridges for ball point pens.

Further information may be obtained from Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Extensions 372-3.)

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Forms of tender available from the Secretary, Trinity House, Tower Hill, London, E.C.3, must be delivered by 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 14th February 1962.

CHILE

Amendments to Customs Tariff

BY THE PROVISIONS of Decree No. 22,218 promulgated by the Chilean Ministry of Finance on December 30, 1961, certain temporary suspensions and reductions of customs duties and taxes expired on December 31, 1961 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of June 23, 1961, page 1492 and July 7, 1961, page 49). As from January 1, 1962 the full rates of duty and *ad valorem* tax will apply to the following items:

Suspension granted by Decree Number	Item Number	Description
9245	92	Unwashed sheeps' wool.
	93	Washed and semi-washed sheeps' wool.
9248	96	Animal hides in the natural state.
9252	145	Coffee beans.
	153	Yerba mate.
	243	Sugar – 85 to 97%.
9254	212	Semi-refined edible oils.
9246, 9489, 9255	83	Cattle, regardless of sex.
	86	Breeidng ewes and 1½ year (2-tooth) and 2½ year (4-tooth) sheep.

Duty Free Imports of Agricultural Machinery

THE CHILEAN Ministry of Finance announced in Decree No. 22,012 promulgated on December 29, 1961, that freon gas compressors for fruit cold storage chambers have been included in the agricultural machinery which may be imported duty free under the provisions of Decree No. 11,206 of December 28, 1950.

Importers who wish to take advantage of this concession must first obtain a certificate of necessity and proper use of the equipment from the Chilean Ministry of Agriculture.

Modifications to Import List

THE FOLLOWING amendments have been made to the Chilean import List of May 15, 1959:

Item	Percentage of tax surcharge
Pedigree stock:	
Cattle	Free
Ambulances	50

Oil Filled Cables for Hong Kong

B.I.C.C. Ltd., have supplied to China Light & Power Co. Ltd., through Inniss and Riddle (China) Ltd., the first 66kV oil-filled power cables to be installed in the Colony of Hong Kong.

Mobile Air Compressors for South Africa

The Hymatic Engineering Co. Ltd., of Redditch, Worcestershire, have received an order worth £20,000 to supply 40 Hydrovane mobile air compressors to the South African Railways.

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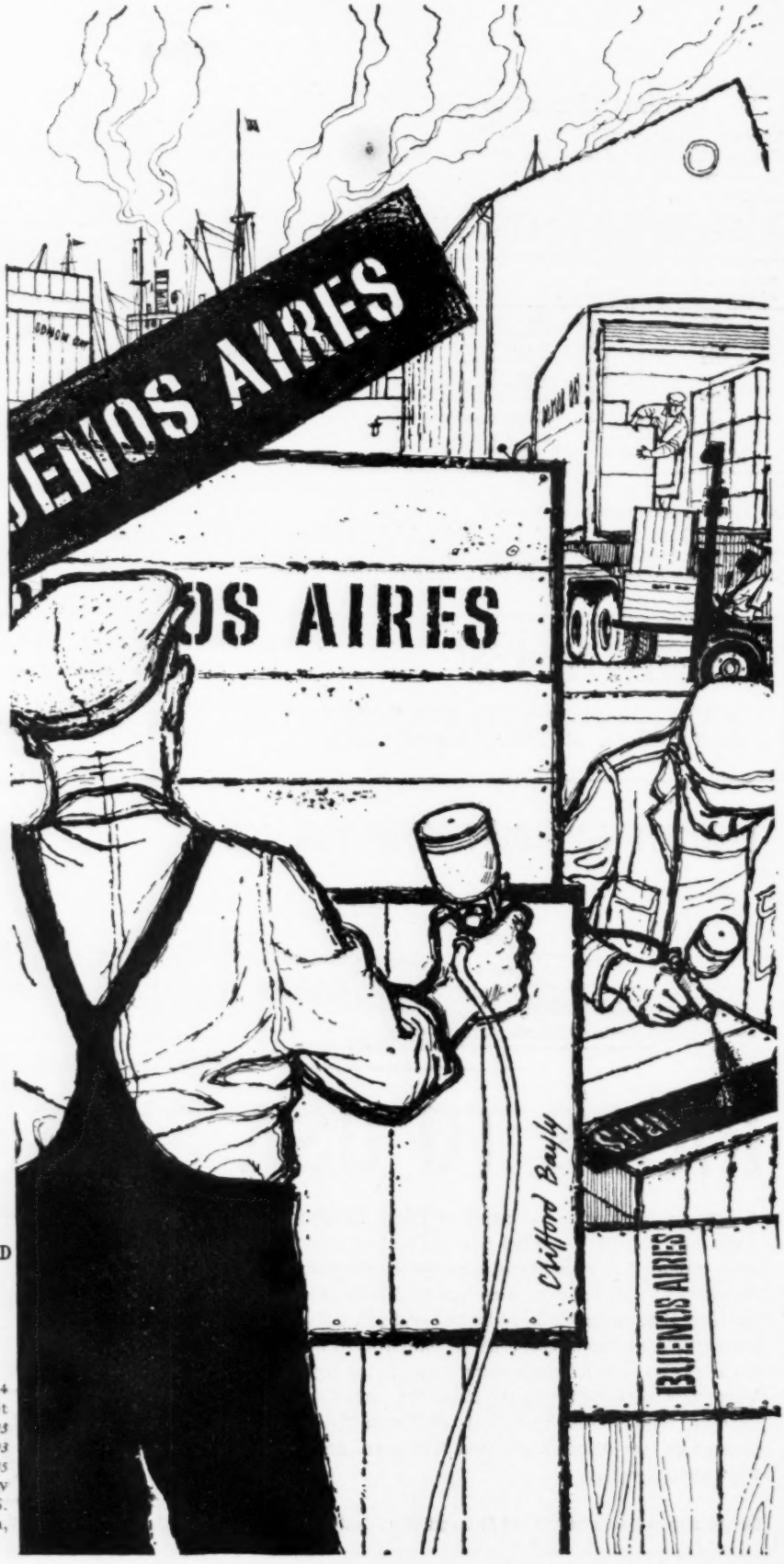

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INDUS BASIN PROJECT, WEST PAKISTAN WATER AND POWER DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY. Advance Notice of Intent to invite Tenderers for the Procurement of Radial Gates and Hoists. The above Authority intends to call for tenders for furnishing of radial gates and hoists to be installed in the main spillway of the Mangla Dam Project. The procurement of this equipment will be financed through the Indus Basin Development Fund which is administered by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank). The work will consist of designing, hydraulic model testing, if required, and furnishing, f.o.b. manufacturers' plant, nine submerged radial (Tainter) gates complete with trunnions, seals, sealing plates, electrically operated wire rope hoists, and all appurtenant equipment. The gates will close an opening 36 feet in width and 47 feet in height, and will operate under a maximum head of 186 feet from headwater to gate sill. The piers will be recessed to permit side seals to seal on the upstream face of the recess. The shape of piers and recesses will be hydraulically tested by the Authority. If the manufacturer proposes a different arrangement, hydraulic model tests will be required of him to assure proper shape of the high velocity water passages. The radius of the gates will be approximately 70 feet and the centrelines of the trunnions will be approximately 57 feet above gate sill. The trunnions will be mounted on a concrete beam spanning between the spillway piers, permitting the use of several trunnions. The top and side seals of the gates will be required to be watertight under varying headwater levels, gate openings, and temperature conditions. Manufacturers who wish to be placed on the list of Tenderers are requested to send an application, in English, to the Authority's Consultants Binnie, Deacon & Gourley, Artillery House, Artillery Row, Westminster, London, S.W.1, with a copy to Harza Engineering Company, 400 W. Madison Street, Chicago 6, Illinois. The application should reach the offices of the consultants on or before 28th February, 1962, and must contain the following information: 1. Name and address of Company or Firm, 2. List of similar installed submerged radial (Tainter) gates including their size, design, head, description, time when manufactured, and name of client and project, 3. Statement of financial resources and banking references, 4. Other information by which fitness to submit a tender can be judged. Those companies or firms considered to have sufficient experience and resources will receive the tender documents in due course. Project Director (Mangla Dam Project), West Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority.

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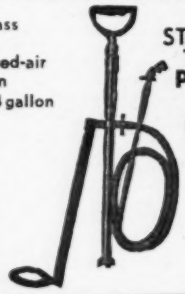

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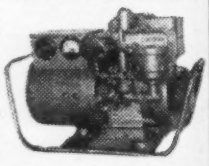

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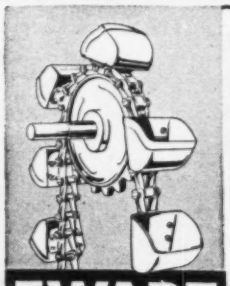

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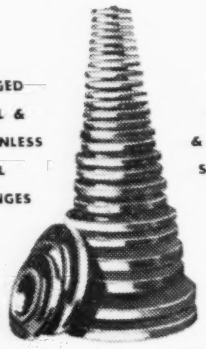

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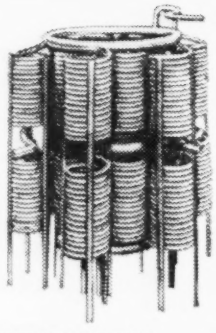

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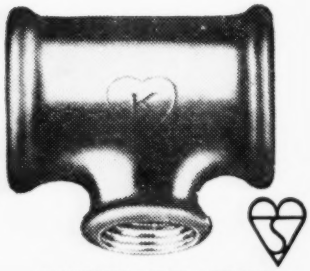

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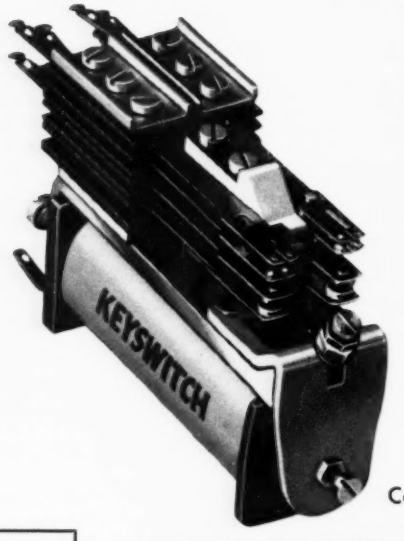

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